# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,

# EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

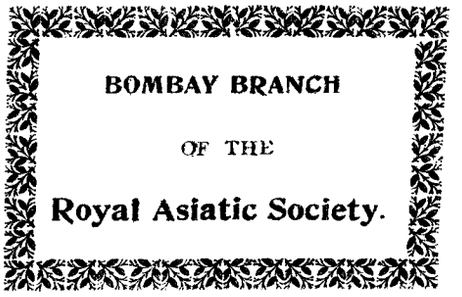
# 1914-15.

CALCUTTA:

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPOT.

1915.

[*Price—Indian, 14 annas; English, 1s. 4d.*]

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**Published by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot,**
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No. 378.

FROM DR. D. B. SPOONER, B.A., PH.D., F.A.S.B.,
*Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle,*

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Camp Bankipore, the 29th July 1915.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1914-15, together with a set of the photographs taken during the year.

The other set destined for the India office will be submitted later.

I regret the fact that the report goes to Government two weeks late. The delay has been caused by the late receipt of the financial statements of the Department of Public Works in the several provinces served by this office.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

D. B. SPOONER,
*Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,

# EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

# 1914-15.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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FOR

# 1914-15.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

PART I.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, EASTERN CIRCLE,

## FOR

## 1914-15.

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## PART I.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

1. **Office.**—The Superintendent was granted Combined Leave from 26th June to 12th December 1914 (inclusive), and during his absence, the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. F. Blakiston, took over his duties in addition to his own. The Maulvi, A. M. J. Muhammad, was on privilege leave from 1st to 25th April 1914. The draftsman and the clerk, Babu Haridas Dutta and Makhanlal Mullick, respectively, were on privilege leave for 1 month and 26 days, that is, from 5th October to 30th November 1914. The Assistant Superintendent's clerk, Babu Krishna Chandra Mozumdar, was on privilege leave for 1 month and 12 days, that is, from 12th November to 23rd December 1914. He returned to his duties on 2nd January 1915 (the intervening period, that is, 24th December to 1st January 1915 being X'mas and New Year's holidays). A third clerk, Muhammad Habibul Haq, was appointed on 1st July 1914, on probation, and was attached to the Assistant Superintendent's staff. The peon, Mukund Ram, was appointed on 1st September 1914 in place of Dhuman Ram, deceased. A fifth peon, Minnat Hussain, was appointed on 5th November 1914 in place of another engaged on 14th April 1914, whose services had been dispensed with.

Among the Temporary staff appointed in connection with the Listing of Ancient Monuments in Bihar and Orissa, the photographer, Babu Pindi Lal, was on privilege leave for 2 months and 22 days, that is, from 1st July to 22nd September 1914. He returned to his duties on 5th October 1914 (the intervening period, that is, 23rd September to 4th October 1914 being Durga Puja holidays).

I wish to record my appreciation of the way in which all my staff, with one exception, have fulfilled their several duties throughout the year.

The expenditure during the year has been as follows :—

| 1914-15. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Salary of Gazetted Officers—* | | | | | | |
| Superintendent's pay ... ... ... | 7,228 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Assistant Superintendent's pay ... ... ... | 3,049 | 0 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | 10,277 | 8 | 2 |
| Superintendent's Calcutta house allowance ... ... | 430 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 430 | 0 | 0 |

| 1914-15. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| *Salary of Non-Gazetted establishment—* | | |
| 3 Clerks ... ... ... ... | 1,440 0 0 | |
| 1 Photographer ... ... ... ... | 1,196 10 8 | |
| 2 Draftsmen ... ... ... ... | 1,680 0 0 | |
| 1 Maulvi ... ... ... ... ... | 1,346 5 4 | |
| 5 Peons ... ... ... ... ... | 451 8 7 | |
| 1 Chaukidar from July 1914 to February 1915 at Rs. 6 per mensem ... ... ... ... | 48 0 0 | |
| (Pay from March to June 1914 was charged to contingencies) ... ... ... ... | | |
| Privilege leave allowance from 27th November to 23rd December 1914 at Rs. 30 per mensem paid to a substitute ... ... ... ... ... | 26 4 1 | |
| Grain compensation allowance ... ... ... | 52 13 3 | |
| | | 6,241 9 11 |
| *Allowances—* | | |
| Travelling allowances, Gazetted Officers ... ... | 5,153 2 0 | |
| Ditto establishment ... ... | 2,161 14 9 | |
| | | 7,315 0 9 |
| *Supplies and Services—* | | |
| Charges for excavations ... ... ... | 4,999 15 11 | |
| Photographs and photo-materials ... ... ... | 1,101 15 0 | |
| Purchase and repair of tents ... ... ... | 88 11 0 | |
| | | 6,190 9 11 |
| *Contingencies—* | | |
| Purchase of books ... ... ... ... | 834 8 0 | |
| Belts, badges and liveries to peons ... ... | 104 0 0 | |
| Rents, rates and taxes... ... ... ... | 600 0 0 | |
| Postage and telegram charges ... ... ... | 244 2 6 | |
| Conveyance of tents, stores and records ... ... | 560 1 0 | |
| Hot and cold weather charges ... ... ... | 106 11 8 | |
| Purchase and repair of furniture ... ... ... | 21 6 0 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 686 10 3 | |
| Menial charges ... ... ... ... | 125 0 0 | |
| | | 3,282 7 5 |
| Total ... ... | | 33,737 4 2 |
| *Temporary establishment—* | | |
| *Salary—* | | |
| 2 Photographers ... ... ... ... | 2,429 12 11 | |
| 3 Peons ... ... ... ... | 303 7 11 | |
| | | 2,733 4 10 |
| *Allowances—* | | |
| Travelling allowances ... ... ... ... | 1,804 3 0 | |
| | | 1,804 3 0 |
| *Contingencies—* | | |
| Photo-materials, etc. ... ... ... ... | 2,183 3 6 | |
| | | 2,183 3 6 |
| Total ... ... | | 6,720 11 4 |

2. **Superintendent's Tour.**—From the 1st April to the 25th June, 1914, exclusive of six days at Headquarters in the Indian Museum in Calcutta, the Superintendent was in camp at Bankipore in connexion with Mr. Ratan Tata's excavations at Pāṭaliputra. Then he proceeded on six months' Combined Leave out of India, returning before the completion of the full period, on December 12th. On the same day he took over from Mr. Blakiston at his headquarters in Bankipore, where the Superintendent then remained in camp for the excavations until the 14th February 1915, when he paid a brief visit to headquarters, returning to camp on the 17th. From that date to the end of the year under review, he remained in Bankipore at the excavations before mentioned. A detailed statement of this touring is given in Appendix A.

3. **Exploration.**—A detailed statement of the progress made this year in the exploratory branch of our work, viz., Mr. Ratan Tata's excavations at Pātaliputra is given in Part II of this Report. It will be found that we have definitely advanced in our understanding of the site, although we have not yet found anything to settle once for all the major problems which the site has raised. Even so, additional reasons have been found for holding to the Persepolitan theory, which emerges from the year's work materially strengthened.

I have to record again, with most appreciative acknowledgments, the liberality of Mr. Ratan Tata in this connexion. At the beginning of the season we started with a balance in hand from his previous donation of Rs. 1,260-6-9, and received a further cheque in March for Rs. 15,000. Out of this amount, a total of Rs. 10,044-5-6 was expended all in all, thus leaving us with a balance of Rs. 6,216-1-3 in hand of Mr. Ratan Tata's money. In addition to these generous sums I also drew upon the Budgets of my own office, from the budget of 1914-15 Rs. 4,836 for expenditure before March, 31st, and from the Budget of the year 1915-16, not normally within the scope of this Report, a further sum of Rs. 4,255, for expenditure since that date. The total expended during the year thus comes to Rs. 19,135-5-6, a princely sum indeed; but it was applied to the work of seven months this year, which is an unusually long field season. Of the current year's Budget grant, Rs. 745 are still in hand, which gives us a total balance, including Mr. Ratan Tata's money mentioned above, of Rs. 6,961-1-3 in hand for excavation work this coming season.

I wish to record here my thanks to Sir John Marshall for kindly lending me the services for two weeks or more of Mr. Haranandan Panday, one of the Scholarship-holders in his office. My only regret is that his services could not be continued to me longer.

4. **List of Ancient Monuments.**—The staff of temporary photographers appointed by Government to assist me in revising the List of Ancient Monuments has worked most industriously, and collected photographs and detailed notes on a very large number of monuments in the Patna and Gaya Districts in addition to their exhaustive survey of Tirhut. I had hoped that the survey of the Patna Division would be completed this year, but the monuments have been found to be so much more numerous than the old List had led us to expect, that this hope has not been realised. All in all, Mr. Pindi Lal, who has been truly indefatigable, has taken notes on over 800 monuments of all classes in the Gaya District, besides photographs of 245. Mr. Ganguli has notes on 312 places in the District of Patna with 102 photographs. Thus already an enormous amount of material has been collected, and it is my intention, as will be seen from paragraph 7 (Superintendent's Programme), to take in hand the editorial work on this material as soon as I can complete the present and certain other reports and certain articles demanded for the Annual of the Director General of Archæology. Work of this kind is only possible during the summer months, when field-work has to be abandoned. This is why the Tirhut volume has not yet been completed, for, as Government will remember, the Superintendent was on Leave throughout the summer of last year. Otherwise the Tirhut volume would have been finished long ago. I returned only in December, and since that time not only have I been largely absorbed in the excavation work of the office, which can only be done at this season, but the photographers have themselves been away on tour. When they are out of the station, I find that it is not convenient or practicable to work up their notes, as there are frequent but unforeseen questions, which are more profitably discussed with them in person. All these considerations work together to limit the period of editorial work to the non-touring season. It is anticipated that before autumn substantial progress in this editorial work will have been made.

5. **Treasure Trove.—(A) Consisting of Coins.**—The following cases were reported from Bengal during the year :—

(1) Find of a pot full of old coins at Bholla in the Murshidabad District.
(2) Find of 60 coins at Gomastapur in the Malda District.
(3) Find of 285 coins at Nandan Gachi in the Rajshahi District.

The details of these three finds were as follows :—

(1) On the 4th May 1914 the Collector of Murshidabad reported to Government (and informed the Superintendent) that on the 9th of the preceding February The President Panchayat of Union No. II in thana Sujaganj had reported to him that one Felu Shaikh, son of Benode Shaikh of Nagrojole in the said thana, had, in the month of June or July preceding (*i.e.*, in 1913) found Treasure in village Bholla within the jurisdiction of the Sujaganj Police Station. The Treasure was said to have been found in a ditch, and to have consisted of a *tashla* or *dekchi* (a kind of copper pot) full of old coins, which, it was alleged, the finder had made over to, or had deposited with, one Darbari Mandal of the same village, with a view to obtain current coins in exchange. On the receipt of the above information, the Collector instituted an enquiry, with the result that Felu Shaikh admitted the facts to be as alleged, and asserted that the said Darbari had given him only Rs. 40, refusing further payment; whereupon he, Felu Shaikh, had reported the matter to the President of the Panchayat aforementioned. The Collector thereupon directed the finder, Felu Shaikh, to shew cause why he should not be prosecuted under section 20 of the Treasure Trove Act for having failed to give notice of the find to the Collector, as required by section 4 of the Act. The finder was prosecuted and convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month. The Collector reports that the Treasure appears to have consisted of old coins, but as neither he himself, or the Deputy Collector, who conducted the enquiry, nor the President of the Panchayat who reported it, ever saw the originals, no information is available as to their number or their age. Darbari Mandal, to whom the finder claims to have made over the Treasure denies the fact; and as he is neither the finder nor the owner of the place where the Treasure was found, legal proceedings cannot be taken against him. Moreover, the Collector is of opinion that no satisfactory evidence exists to shew that the Treasure was actually so made over to him.

(2) From a report received from the Collector of Malda, under date of the 5th and 7th November 1914, it appears that on or about the 3rd June of the same year one Nadia Chand Khamaru and his son Tarini, who were employed in levelling the plinth of a house, occupied by one Ram Chandra Sarkar of Gomastapur, found, buried in the floor, an earthen pot containing silver coins. The exact number of the coins has not been determined, but it was estimated by the Deputy Collector, who held an enquiry, as approximately 60. As they were of British mintage and recent date (it is believed that they were buried by one Fela Baisnabi, a former occupant of the house, who died without heirs), their acquisition by Government was not advised.

(3) On the 5th March 1915, the Collector of Rajshahi reported to Government that about a year previously four labourers employed by one Kedarnath Dutta, while levelling the deserted homestead of his great uncle in village Nandan Gachi, Police Station Charghat in the Rajshahi District, had dug up, under the floor, three pots containing 285 silver coins. The employer of the labourers kept the coins without giving notice to the Collector, and it was not until January 1915, when the matter came to the notice of Maulvi Abu Hassioh, Sub-Inspector of Police, under Settlement Training, Rajshahi, that the Collector learned of it. He thereupon ordered Kedarnath Dutta to produce the coins, which he did; and they were deposited in the Treasury, and notice was issued in the usual way. Kedar nath Dutta, it appears, had made himself liable to prosecution under section 20 of the Treasure Trove Act, but as he seems to have acted in good faith, and to have believed genuinely that the coins, having been found in an estate belonging to his family, were his property, and as, further, he produced the coins without demur when ordered to do so, the Collector did not propose to direct his prosecution. Neither did he advise the acquisition of the coins, as they were found to be only the common silver coins struck at Murshidabad in the name of the Emperor Shah Alam, dated the 19th Juloos, and therefore without numismatic value.

The following cases were reported from Bihar and Orissa :—

(1) Find of 27 coins at Piprahi in the Saran District.
(2) Find of 13 coins at Paterha in the Saran District.

(3) Find of 38 coins at Bettiah in the Champaran District.
(4) Find of 12 coins at Tahud in the Sambalpur District.
(5) Find of 21 pieces of copper at Bartola in the Ranchi District.
(6) Find of 13 coins at Daudnagar in the Gaya District.
(7) Find of 199 coins at Durgapur in the Cuttack District.

The details of these finds were as follows :—

(1) The Collector of Saran reported on the 11th August 1914 that a sum of Rs. 27 had been found buried underground in village Piprahi of thana Mirganj in the Gopalganj Subdivision of Saran on the 12th of the preceding May by one Sukat Ahir of the same village, while digging *parti* land where, twelve years before, had stood a house belonging to one Bachu Teli. As the Subdivisional Officer reported that they were ordinary rupees of 1840 and later dates, their acquisition was not advised. The usual formalities were observed.

(2) Again on the 9th March 1915 the Collector of Saran reported that 13 silver coins of the time of the Emperor Shah Alam had been found buried underground in the village Paterha, thana Maharajganj in the Siwan Subdivision of Saran on the 13th of December 1913, by one Sheo Shankar Gond while digging earth from the *dih* land of one Bisambhar Sahay of the same village. The acquisition of the Treasure was not recommended.

(3) On the 18th August 1914 the Collector of Champaran reported that on the 30th of the preceding January four persons resident in Bettiah town had found Rs. 38 of British mintage while levelling ground in the central market of Bettiah. The Treasure was divided among the finder and no notice was given ; but the matter was reported to the Manager of the Bettiah Raj, and the money, when recovered, was deposited in the Collector's malkhana. Its acquisition by Government was, of course, not recommended.

(4) The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur reported on the 24th October that on the 8th July 1914, two boys named Ananta Guru and Kanhu Nath (15 and 16 years of age, respectively). of village Tahud of the Sadar Subdivision of Sambalpur, had found 12 silver coins in the bed of a small water passage close to the river Ib. The boys were playing, with other boys, on the bank of the stream, and found the coins scattered here and there in the mud. They appear to have been originally buried, but to have been washed out by the current gradually. They were examined by Mr. R. D. Banerji of the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum, who reported that they were not worth being acquired, as they were only coins issued by the Hon'ble East India Company in the name of Shah Alam II, three having been issued from Murshidabad and nine from Muhammadabad—Benares. I should add that the boys, having found the coins on the 8th July, made them over to the Police on the 9th.

(5) On the $\frac{15th}{22nd}$ December 1914 the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi reported to Government, and informed the Superintendent, that on the 20th of the preceding August, 21 pieces of copper (including coins) had been found buried, one upon another, in certain *don* land belonging to one Sukhu Manda of Bartola, Police Station Bassia, in the Gumla Subdivision of Ranchi. The copper had been brought to light by the action of the rain, and had been observed by a cowherd and two other persons. These brought the matter at once to the notice of the owner of the land, the aforesaid Sukhu Munda, who visited the spot, reported the find to the chaukidar of the village, and deposited the copper at the Thana, all in the course of a single day. The Deputy Commissioner assessed the value of the Treasure as approximately Rs. 15-6, and did not recommend its acquisition either as a whole or in part., as he judged the coins to be of metal value only. Subsequently the Hon'ble Sir Edward Gait forwarded part of the Treasure to me on the 24th February, but the prices of copper in question were of a wholly indeterminate nature.

(6) On the 22nd December 1914 the Collector of Gaya reported to Government, and informed the Superintendent, that on some date unspecified certain labourers employed by one Anath Bandhu Mitra, Municipal Overseer of Daudnagar, while repairing a portion of the house rented by the said Overseer from one Ramchandra Agarwala, had struck upon a small earthen

pot from which certain coins and ornaments fell out and got scattered. The labourers began to collect them; but the Overseer, being informed of the occurrence, came and took the things away from the labourers and made them over to the Daudnagar Thana. After the usual notifications had been issued, and the case looked into, the Treasure was declared to be ownerless, and the articles, with the exception of the "13 Kalaidar *rupia*" mentioned in the first report, were sent to me for inspection on the 30th January 1915. They did not appear to me to be of any great age or any special interest, and I did not recommend their acquisition by Government.

(7) On the 10th February, the Collector of Cuttack reported that on or about the 8th of the preceding July a certain woman, Hadi Dei of Durgapur, Killa Banki, while digging earth in her *bari*, had found 199 silver coins, contained in an earthen pot buried underground. As they were ordinary coins of 1835 and 1840, the Collector did not recommend their acquisition.

**(B) Treasure Trove other than coins.**—Only one find was reported from Bengal during the year:—

(1) On the 10th July 1914 the Collector of Bakarganj reported to the Government of Bengal, and notified the Officiating Superintendent, that on the 30th of the preceding March one Afizaddi while digging a new tank in the village of Dhoralia, Police Station Banaripara, Subdivision Perojpur in Bakarganj, had come upon an old silver locket with chains. From a later letter it appears that the tank was being dug in the compound of the Banaripara Police Station, and that the locket was found at a depth of ten feet below the surface of the ground. The locality now goes by the name of *Sonderkul*, which is understood to mean "the bank of the river Sonda," although no river of this name is now in existence. It is thought possible that the Banaripara River, now a little west of the spot, may have flowed here at a former period, and have been known as Sonda. The Officiating Superintendent sent for the Treasure, and submitted it to Mr. Percy Brown and Mr. Tagore of the Art School in Calcutta, and these reported that it was of ancient workmanship and sufficient interest to justify its acquisition. Mr. Blakiston reported to Government accordingly, and recommended that it be acquired for the Art Section of the Indian Museum, but it appears from the correspondence that the Dacca Museum was felt to have a higher claim.

Two finds of Treasure, other than coins, were reported from Bihar and Orissa during the year. One of these was the find at Daudnagar already discussed under (6) above, and the other was the following:—

(1) On the 1st May 1914 the Collector of Puri reported that on the 11th March, one Nabin Behara of Brahman Taraboi in Puri District had been digging the foundation of a wall near his house and had come upon Treasure consisting of one piece of a golden necklace and two gold earrings. The value of the find was assessed at Rs. 17-10, and as they were said to be of ordinary type, their acquisition was not advised.

6. **Drawings and Photographs.**—The drawings and photographs prepared for the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent during the year under review are listed in Appendices C and D, respectively. I would note, however, that this list does not include the special photographs taken for the revision of the List of Ancient Monuments.

7. **Superintendent's Programme for 1915-16.**—The present Report is supposed to cover the period from the 1st April 1914 to the 31st March 1915, but as is always the case with excavation work, it has been found to be impracticable to limit my account of my exploratory work to the actual term of the official year, and the present Report thus covers in reality some three months and a half more than the year in question. The excavations were not closed until the monsoon stopped the work about the middle of July. The remainder of that month, and presumably a large part of August, will have to be devoted to the writing of this and other Reports, and to the preparation of certain articles for the Annual of the Director General of Archæology in India. As soon as these are completed, it is my intention to give my time as much as possible to the Revision of the List of Ancient Monuments, with which I shall probably be fully occupied until autumn.

But in addition, of course, I have the routine work of both my own office, and that of the Assistant Superintendent, who is on six months' Leave. I have also my duties in connexion with the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum in Calcutta, where, however, my responsibilities have been greatly lightened by the recent appointment of Mr. Percy Brown to take charge of the exhibition branch of our museum work. Thanks to his co-operation, it will apparently be easily possible for me to absolve my duties both at the museum and at the Assistant Superintendent's office by dividing my time between Calcutta and Bankipore. In the autumn it may become necessary for me to do a certain amount of touring in connexion with our Conservation work, but this will presumably not be extensive, as Mr. Blakiston is himself expected back early in November. Thereafter I cannot, at the present date, determine my course in much detail. It has recently been suggested that perhaps some preliminary excavation might be undertaken at that most promising of sites, Nālanda; and I do indeed hope that this can be arranged. It is, however, impossible to speak with certainty now. The excavations at Pātaliputra, as will be evident from the account of the work published in these pages, must be continued. Finality of judgement must lie there somewhere, and it is impossible to abandon problems of this importance until a settlement is reached. Conditions at this site are such, however, that deep digging is impracticable until late in the season, and it is therefore hoped that some arrangement can be made for beginning the Nālanda work without interfering with the continuation of the work at Pātaliputra. Perhaps the autumn and winter months can be devoted to the former, and the spring and summer, when the sub-soil water is lowest, be given to the latter site. But the approval of both Government and the Director General of Archæology must be obtained before this programme can be looked on as determinate.

D. B. S.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

# 1914-15.

## ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

PART I.

# PART I.

## ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

8. (A) **Conservation in Bengal.**—The Public Works Department report that a total of Rs. 20,038 was expended during the year 1914-15 on Conservation works in the Bengal Presidency. This is to be compared with the Rs. 15,663 expended in the previous year, and the Rs. 4,847 expended in 1912-13. It therefore constitutes a marked improvement, which the Department observes with satisfaction. No grant from Imperial Revenues was received during the year.

Of this total of Rs. 20,038, Rs. 1,504 were devoted to those special repairs to the archæological monuments of Gaur and Pandua which were recommended in Mr. Blakiston's Conservation Note, dated the 22nd April 1912. The estimate based on this Note relates to works at the following monuments: the Baradwari, the Dakhil Darwaza, the Firoz Minar, the Tantipara Mosque, the Lattan Masjid and the Sona Masjid at Gaur, as well as the Adina Mosque and the Qutub Shahi Masjid at Pandua. The amount of the estimate was Rs. 3,680. Against this a sum of Rs. 2,269 was expended in 1913-14. In conjunction with the present year's expenditure this makes a total of Rs. 3,773, which means that the special repairs in question have now been completed, although no completion certificate appears to have been received as yet in this office. In addition to this, a further sum of Rs. 2,032 was also expended at Gaur on special repairs to the Ganmant Mosque. An estimate for Rs. 1,559 was originally drawn up to cover the cost of the repairs advised by Mr. Blakiston in his Conservation Note just referred to, and in the year 1913-14 a sum of Rs. 1,043 was expended. It was then found that portions of the masonry had disintegrated to such an extent that a further expenditure of Rs. 1,621 would be required to complete the works, and accordingly a revised estimate totalling Rs. 3,180 was prepared to cover this excess. As the total expenditure in the last two years comes to Rs. 3,075, the repairs have evidently been completed. A further sum of Rs. 1,038 was devoted to works under the head of Quadrennial Repairs at Gaur and Pandua, so that all told a sum of Rs. 4,574 was given to conservation at these important centres.

At Dehar in the Bankura District the special repairs to the old Sareswar temple on the edge of the water-course have been completed, Rs. 3,013 having been spent this year in addition to the Rs. 3,974 expended in the year preceding, both charges being against a revised estimate of Rs. 7,017. This is gratifying, for the temple, which is of rather special interest, was very urgently in need of attention. In the same district a sum of Rs. 2,407 has been spent at Vishnupur on the conservation of the five temples mentioned as having been declared "Protected" in Mr. Blakiston's Conservation Note dated the 11th July 1913, against an estimate of Rs. 2,411.

The thorough repairs to the Rudreswar Siva temple at Bamanora in the Burdwan District which had been so wisely and judiciously begun by the local people, and whose completion at Government expense was recommended by Mr. Blakiston in his letter No. 228A. S., dated the 28th July 1912, have been completed.

In the Hooghly District the work on the tomb of Jafar Khan Ghazi and the Mosque at Tribeni has been finished, and also the work on nine other estimates in the same district. All of these are petty except the conservation of the old mosque at Saptagram or Satgaon, for which recommendations were made by Mr. Blakiston in his Conservation Note dated the 15th January 1913. Here the estimate amounted to Rs. 1,211, and the expenditure in 1914-15 Rs. 1,205.

In the Murshidabad District two works have been taken in hand involving an expenditure of over Rs. 1,000 each, namely the conservation of the tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan at Katra, and repairs to the tombs of the of Burmese Prince and Princess at Berhampur. On the former Rs. 1,612 have been spent, on the latter Rs. 1,774 against estimates for Rs. 1,571 and Rs. 1,851, respectively.

8. (B) **Conservation in Assam.**—The Public Works Department report expenditure on twenty two monuments during the year under review. Of these, sixteen items are annual repairs, in no case involving an expenditure of more than Rs. 500. For jungle clearing and repairs to the Bishnudole temple at Gaurisagar an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,545 was countersigned in July 1914. Rupees 745 were spent in 1913-14 and this year the work is reported to have been finished at a further cost of Rs. 815. The special repairs to the Sibdole temple at Gaurisagar have also been completed. The estimate, countersigned on the 14th January 1913, was for Rs. 1,210, of which Rs. 357 were utilized in the previous year. The present year's expenditure was Rs. 772. Another completed work in Assam is the special repairs to the Sibdole and Bishnudole temples on the bank of the Sibsagar Tank at Sibsagar, the total cost of which amounted to Rs. 2,300, the heaviest of all the estimates in this Province. Otherwise the items shown in the Assam list this year are mostly of a petty nature, the total expenditure amounting to only Rs. 3,632 all told. This figure is to be compared with the Rs. 8,128-8 expended in the year preceding.

8. (C) **Conservation in Bihar and Orissa.**—Of the 58 items on the Bihar and Orissa list this year, thirty-four are for annual repairs to various monuments, many of the items being of an extremely petty nature. But eight of the estimates dealt with are for over Rs. 1,000 each, the largest being one for Rs. 16,181 for removing the houses which used to abut against the wall around the compound of Hasan Sur Shah's Tomb at Sassaram in the District of Shahabad. On this work Rs. 14,661 were expended during the year, and Mr. Blakiston informs me that a marked improvement has resulted. Annual repairs totalling Rs. 109 and special repairs costing Rs. 1,524 (against an estimate for Rs. 2,032) were carried out to the tomb itself, and a further Rs. 168 were spent on removing the *debris* of houses acquired for dismantling. Thus a grand total of Rs. 16,480 was spent on this important work this year a fact which is recorded with satisfaction by the Department. Few monuments in Bihar are more worthy of attention. One of these few is the tomb of Sher Shah himself, one of the finest monuments in Northern India, and to improvements here a total of Rs. 2,912 has been spent this year on annual and special repairs. The latter are those mentioned in paragraph 8 of Mr. Blakiston's Conservation Note dated the 21st December 1912, and relate more especially to the causeway giving access to the tomb. He tells me that the work has been very well done. It is believed that the Government have also given the Municipality of Sasaram further funds for repairs to the wall around the tank. This should result in a great and much needed improvement to the setting of this splendid tomb. On the 28th July 1914 Mr. Blakiston signed an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,405 for special repairs to the Jama Masjid and the old masonry bridge at Hadaf in the Rajmahal Subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas. Expenditure totalling Rs. 1,480 has been incurred on these works this year, and a certificate of completion has been received in this office. The work has been done with unusual and gratifying expedition. A sum of Rs. 2,029 has been spent on Mundeswari Temple at Chainpur against an estimate of Rs. 3,000, for special repairs recommended by Mr. Blakiston in his Conservation Note dated the 31st July 1913. It is hoped that this important temple is now in better order, but opportunity has not yet offered for inspection.

As regards Orissa, a sculpture shed has been erected at Konarak at a cost of Rs. 10,005 and a further sum of Rs. 375 has been spent on removing sand from the monument. At Bhubaneswar Rs. 2,237 have been utilized, mostly on much needed repairs to the Chitrakarini Temple. The Jagamohan of this temple was badly cracked, and certain stones at the top of the temple were out of position. An estimate for Rs. 2,486 for these repairs and for widening the basement of both the Jagamohan and the temple was countersigned on the 27th June 1912, and Rs. 1,260 were spent in 1913-14. As Rs. 1,880 are entered as expenditure on this item this year, the work would appear to have been completed.

All in all the Province of Bihar and Orissa has devoted the generous sum of Rs. 41,886 to Archaeological Conservation this year.

8. (D) **Conservation in the Central Provinces.**—The list of Conservation works in the Central Provinces this year shows 64 items. but of these 45 are for annual repairs. It was only for the remaining 19 works that special estimates were drawn up and forwarded to this office for countersignature, and of these only four exceed Rs. 1,000 in amount. One of these four works, the erection of retaining wall and replacing eave stones to roof of old Chhatri at Balapur in the Akola District, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,078 was prepared, was said to have been completed in the statement sent by the Public Works Department; but this year a further expenditure of Rs 25 has been incurred. The other three works in question are new. The first is an estimate for Rs. 12,851 for repairs to the temple of Anandeswar at Lasur in the Amraoti District. This was based upon Mr. Blakiston's Conservation Note dated the 18th July 1912. The work was evidently begun in the year under review, and is still in progress, a sum of Rs. 4,800 having been expended so far. The second is an estimate for Rs. 2,290 for diverting a water-course and certain other measures for the preservation of the tomb of Colonel Fraser at Nimbola in the Nimar District, as detailed in Mr. Blakiston's Conservation Note dated the 29th March 1913. The work was both begun and completed in the year under review. The third is an estimate for Rs. 1,501 for repairing the Shish Mahal and conserving the remains of the palace in the Fort at Gahrpahra in the Saugor District, measures recommended by Mr. Blakiston in the Conservation Note dated the 24th February 1913. This work, although new, has been finished this year. The total expenditure on conservation in the Central Provinces for 1914-15 amounts to Rs. 13,461-10-3, including annual repairs.

Appendices E and F contain respectively a list of Conservation Notes prepared by the Assistant Superintendent during the year under review, and statement of works proposed for 1915-16.

No Imperial Grant-in-aid was received by any of the Governments served by this Circle of the Department, in the period covered by this Report.

D. B. S.

9. **Assistant Superintendent's Tour.**—At the beginning of May I visited Dacca to advise on repairs to the old Gateway and *Nawab Bari*, which buildings it is proposed to turn into a museum for the Dacca University Later in the month I went to the Bankura District to inspect an inscription on the Sasunia Hill, which was stated to be in danger of being destroyed by a waterfall, and also to inspect an old tower in the town of Bankura. In June, I was called down to Chanda to give my opinion concerning the conservation of the old town fortifications. On the 26th of this month I took over charge of the Superintendent's office. I visited the temple at Bodh Gaya and the ancient monuments at Sassaram in July. In August, various monuments in the Bhagalpur District were visited and the site for the proposed monuments on the field of the battle of Buxar. A short tour was made between August 25th, and September 8th, when the following were visited :—The Superintendent's office in Calcutta, Murshid Kuli Khan's Mosque at Murshidabad, a temple near Chakdaha in the Nadia District, the *Gundicha Bari* at Puri (at the request of the Chief Secretary, Bihar and Orissa) and the Black Pagoda at Konarak.

I took a short recess in the hills, from September 23rd to October 4th at Shillong and afterwards visited the *Bordole* Temple at Bishwanath and the temples and monuments at and near Sibsagar. The former was inspected at the request of the Assam Government and I was also asked particularly to report on the *Rangnath* Temple at Jaisagar near Sibsagar. My time between October 21st and November 4th was occupied in routine work in my office. On the 5th of the latter month I started for Cuttack and from that place inspected monuments at Bhubaneswar, Khandagiri and Jajpur. On the 18th I visited a temple of Ichai Ghose in the Burdwan District and returned to my office on the 19th. From that date up to December 16th, I was fully occupied at my office, two of my clerks unfortunately being ill at the time. On the 12th December, the Superintendent took over his office from me. Just before X'mas I visited the Jatar Deul Temple in the Sunderbans.

From the 1st February to 29th March, I was touring in the Central Provinces. The ancient monuments at Burhanpur were visited, and I also had consultations with the Executive Engineers of the Jubbulpur and Hoshangabad Divisions. I inspected most of the monuments in the Buldana District and the old fort at Narnala in the Akola District. In the Amraoti District the tomb of *Lal Khan Pathan* at Amner was inspected and a temple near Ghogra in the Nagpur District not far from Amner was also visited. After this I had some consultations in Nagpur and then went to the Bilaspur District where I inspected all the ancient monuments ; on the 27th March I visited the temples at Rajim in the Raipur District and then returned to headquarters.

10. **The Assistant Superintendent's Programme for 1915-16.**—A programme of conservation works proposed to be undertaken by the various Provinces is inserted in Appendix F. The Assistant Superintendent's touring arrangements are at present not settled. He has been granted six months' leave, which takes effect from May 7th. On his return he will probably tour in Bengal and Assam before Christmas and after in Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces.

J. F. B.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

# 1914-15.

## APPENDICES.

# APPENDIX A.

The following statement shows the amount of time spent on tour :—

DR. D. B. SPOONER.

1914.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| April 1st to 29th | ... | Excavations at Pataliputra. |
| „ 30th to May 3rd | ... | Duty at headquarters. |
| May 4th to June 22nd | ... | Excavations at Pataliputra. |
| June 23rd to 24th | ... | Duty at headquarters. |
| „ 25th | ... | Excavations at Pataliputra. |
| December 13th to 31st | ... | Ditto ditto. |

1915.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 1st to February 14th | ... | Excavations at Pataliputra. |
| February 15th to 16th | ... | Duty at headquarters. |
| „ 17th to March 31st | ... | Excavations at Pataliputra. |

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J. F. BLAKISTON.

1914.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May 3rd to 9th | ... | Inspection of ancient monuments at Dacca in the Dacca district. |
| „ 12th | ... | Inspection of Agam Kuan in the Patna district. |
| „ 27th to 29th | ... | Inspection of ancient monuments in the Bankura district. |
| June 4th to 11th | ... | Inspection of Fort at Chanda in the Chanda district. |
| July 19th to 22nd | ... | Inspection of ancient monuments at Bodh Gaya and Sassaram in the Gaya and Shahabad districts. |
| „ 29th to 31st | ... | Inspection of ancient monuments in the Bankura district. |
| August 1st to 7th | ... | Inspection of ancient monuments in the Birbhum and Bhagalpur districts. |
| „ 14th | ... | Inspection of excavation site at Kumrahar in the Patna district. |
| „ 15th to 16th | ... | Inspection of site for a monument near Buxar in the Shahabad district. |
| „ 25th to 26th | ... | Inspection of Superintendent's office at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. |
| „ 27th to 29th | ... | Inspection of ancient monuments in the Murshidabad and Nadia districts. |
| „ 30th to September 6th | ... | Inspection of ancient monuments in the Cuttack and Puri districts. |
| September 7th to 8th | ... | Inspection of Superintendent's office at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. |
| „ 9th to 19th | ... | In camp at Bankipur in the Patna district. |
| „ 20th to 22nd | ... | *En route* to Shillong. |
| „ 23rd to October 4th | ... | Recess in the Hills. |
| October 5th to 7th | ... | Inspection of Bordole temple at Bishwanath, Darrang district. |
| „ 8th to 15th | ... | Inspection of ancient monuments in the Sibsagar district. |
| „ 16th to 20th | ... | Inspection of Superintendent's office at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. |
| „ 21st to November 4th | ... | In camp at Bankipur in the Patna district. |
| November 5th to 6th | ... | Inspection of Superintendent's office at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. |
| „ 7th to 16th | ... | Inspection of ancient monuments in the Cuttack and Puri districts. |
| „ 17th to 19th | ... | Inspection of Ichai Ghose temple near Asansol in the Burdwan District. |
| „ 20th to December 12th | | In camp at Bankipur in the Patna district. |
| December 16th to 24th | ... | Inspection of the Jhatar Deul temple in the Sunderbans, 24-Parganas District. |

## APPENDIX A—*concluded.*

| 1915. | |
|---|---|
| February 1st to 2nd ... | ... Inspection of ancient monuments at Bheraghat in the Jubbulpur district. |
| „ 3rd to 5th ... | ... Interviews at Hoshangabad in the Hoshangabad District. |
| „ 8th to 10th ... | ... Inspection of ancient monuments at Burhanpur, Nimar district. |
| „ 11th to 22nd | ... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Buldana district. |
| „ 23rd to 28th | ... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Akola district. |
| March 1st to 4th ... | ... Inspection of the tomb of Lalkhan at Amner in the Amraoti district. |
| „ 5th to 9th ... | ... Inspection of the Mahadeva temple near Ghogra in the Nagpur district. |
| „ 10th to 26th ... | ... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Bilaspur district. |
| „ 27th ... | ... Inspection of monuments at Rajim in the Raipur district. |
| „ 28th to 29th ... | ... *En route* to Bankipur. |

## APPENDIX B.

**Statement of expenditure on archæological works in Bengal during 1914-15.**

| District. | Locality. | Particulars of work. | Amount sanctioned. | Amount spent. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Malda ... | Gaur and Pandua. | Special repairs to certain archæological buildings. | 3,680 | 1,504 0 0 | Completed. |
| Do. ... | Gaur ... | Special repairs to the Gunmant Mosque ... | 3,180 | 2,032 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Gaur and Pandua. | Quadrennial Repairs to the archaeological buildings. | 992 | 1,038 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Gaur ... | Clearing the ground round the Jama Mosque and the tomb of Akhi Serajuddin near Sadallapur. | 113 | 102 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Bankura ... | Dehar ... | Thorough repairs to the Sareshar temple ... | 7,017 | 3,013 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Vishnupur | Repairs to the following Monuments :— | | | |
| | | (1) Jore bungalow<br>(2) Sham Roy's temple<br>(3) Madan Mohan<br>(4) Madan Gopal<br>(5) Gate of Old Fort | 2,411 | 2,407 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Bamoonara | Thorough repairs to Rudreswar Siva temple ... | 1,200 | 1,196 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Hooghly ... | Tribeni ... | Preserving the tomb of Jafar Khan Ghazi and of the Mosque. | 1,173 | 1,145 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Saptagram... | Preserving the ancient Mosque ... ... | 1,211 | 1,205 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Tribeni ... | Annual repairs to the Mosque and tomb of Jafar Khan Gazi. | 190 | 190 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Repairing Lightning Conductor, Pandua Minar. | 25 | 23 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Satgaon ... | Annual repairs to the Tomb and Mosque ... | 46 | 45 0 0 | Ditto. |
| | | Carried over ... | ... | 13,900 0 0 | |

## APPENDIX B—*continued.*

| District. | Locality. | Particulars of work. | Amount sanctioned. | Amount spent. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | |
| | | Brought forward ... | ... | 13,900 0 0 | |
| Hooghly ... | Pandua ... | Annual repairs to the ancient Monuments ... | 90 | 13,900 0 0 | Completed. |
| Do. ... | Serampore ... | Annual repairs to Henry Martin's Pagoda ... | 90 | 94 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to the tomb of Bairam Sekh Katabuddin and Sher Afghan. | 80 | 79 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Chinsura ... | Annual repairs to 27 tombs in the Dutch cemetery. | 100 | 99 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to 7 tombs in English and Dutch cemetery. | 14 | 14 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Burdwan ... | Kalna ... | Thorough repairs to ancient monuments at Kalna. | ... | 1 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Do ... | Annual repairs to the Mosques No. 19 and 16 | 115 | 111 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Buddipur ... | Annual repairs to the temple at Buddipur .. | 29 | 29 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Sahibganj ... | Annual repairs to Clark's temple ... | 45 | 44 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Birbhum ... | Sonatore ... | Annual repairs to the temple of Damodar and Rashmancha at Sonatore near Suri. | 18 | 18 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Jessore ... | Sagardari ... | Annual repairs to the memorial tablet of late Michael M. S. Dutt. | 12 | 12 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Khulna ... | Bagerhat ... | Annual repairs to Satgambuz and Khan Jehan Ali's tomb. | 294 | 300 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Darjeeling ... | Darjeeling | Annual repairs to the tomb of Alexander Cosmo de Körös in the Darjeeling cemetery. | 8 | 7 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Annual repairs to the tomb of General Lloyd in the Darjeeling cemetery. | 5 | 4 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Bakarganj ... | Barisal ... | Special repairs to the Mosque at Majidbari ... | ... | 10 0 0 | In progress. |
| 24-Parganas | Barrackpore | Ordinary repairs to Semaphore tower ... | 86 | 85 0 0 | Completed. |
| Ditto ... | Dum-dum ... | Repairs to tablet at Dum-dum house ... | 4 | 4 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Calcutta ... | Calcutta ... | Maintaining tablets and lines of demarcation in connection with Old Fort William, Calcutta. | 91 | 92 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ordinary repairs to Holwell Monument at north-west corner of Dalhousie Square. | 152 | 150 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Chittagong | Fatehpur ... | Repairs to Alwal Mosque ... | 293 | 290 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Dacca ... | Kishorganj | Repairs to mosque of Sadi in village Agarsindur | 25 | 25 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Lalbagh ... | Repairs to Bibi Peri's tomb ... | 63 | 64 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do ... | Ditto ... | Repairs to remains of Old Fort ... | 127 | 132 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Munshiganj | Ditto ditto ... | 32 | 30 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Dacca ... | Lalbagh ... | Maintenance of the mosque ... ... | 15 | 15 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Ordinary repairs to tomb of Jessop Paget and Colombo Sahib. | 41 | 39 0 0 | Ditto. |
| | | Carried over ... | ..... | 15,739 0 0 | |

## APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

| District. | Locality. | Particulars of work. | Amount sanctioned. | Amount spent. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | |
| | | Brought forward ... | ..... | 15,739 0 0 | |
| Dacca ... | Dacca ... | Repairs to Edward tomb in the cemetery ... | 38 | 37 0 0 | Completed. |
| Do. ... | Majidpara (in Mymensingh). | Repairs to the mosque of Aurangzeb ... | 13 | 13 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Murshidabad | Katra ... | Conservation of the tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan. | 1,571 | 1,612 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Kheraul ... | Conservation of the Kherior Mosque ... | 1,036 | 20 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Berhampur | Execution of thorough repairs to the tombs of the Burmese Prince and Princess. | 1,851 | 1,774 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Plassey ... | Draining the enclosures of the Battlefield pillars. | ... | 46 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto .. | Murshidabad | Annual repairs to Azimunnisa Begam's tomb | 65 | 66 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Palpara ... | Repairs to Historical Architectural temple ... | ... | 17 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Jafarganj ... | Annual repairs to the tablet stone in Mirjafar's residence at Jafargunj. | 1 | 1 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Faridtala ... | Annual repairs to Mir Madan's tomb ... | 2 | 2 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Kheraul ... | Ditto Kheraul mosque ... | 127 | 111 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Plassey ... | Ditto pillars of the Plassey Battlefield. | 58 | 41 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | | Cost of tablet of Maharaja Nundo Kumar ... | 1 | 1 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Katra ... | Annual repairs to tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan at Katra. | 191 | 191 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Rajshahi ... | Bagaha ... | Annual repairs to mosque at Bagaha ... | 170 | 160 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Kusumba ... | Ditto ditto Kusumba ... | 212 | 207 0 0 | Ditto. |
| | | Total ... | ... | 20,038 0 0 | |

NOTE—The figures furnished include adjustments made in March 1915 final. No Imperial grant was received during 1914-15.

### Statement of expenditure on Archæological works in the Assam Circle during 1914-15.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Darrang ... | Tezpur ... | Annual repairs to the Masonry remains on the Bamoni Hills. | 40 | 40 0 0 | Completed. |
| Ditto ... | Bishnath ... | Annual repairs to certain Monumental tombs... | 25 | 29 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Sibsagar ... | Gaurisagar | Jungle clearing and repairing the Bishnudole temple, Gaurisagar. (O. W.) | 1,545 | 815 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Joysagar ... | Fencing the Bishnudole temple at Joysagar ... | 345 | 358 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Sibsagar ... | Annual repairs to monuments and antiquities in the Sibsagar subdivision. | 500 | 500 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Gaurisagar | Special repairs to Sibdole temple at Gaurisagar | 1,210 | 772 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Sibsagar ... | Special repairs to Sibdole and Bishnudole temples on the bank of Sibsagar Tank. | 2,300 | 46 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Manipur Territory. | Manipur ... | Annual repairs to Quinton Memorial, Manipur | 20 | 19 0 0 | |
| Manipur ... | Ditto ... | Special repairs to Durbar Hall, Coronation Room, etc., at Manipur. | 82 | 83 0 0 | |
| | | Carried over ... | ... | 2,662 0 0 | |

## APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

| District. | Locality. | Particulars of work. | Amount sanctioned. | Amount spent. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | |
| | | Brought forward ... | ... | 2662 0 0 | |
| Manipur ... | Mayangkhong | Annual repairs to graves of Messrs. Melvile and O'Bien at Mayangkhong. | 17 | 14 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Manipur ... | Annual repairs to Durbar Hall, Coronation Hall, Natchghar and Zubaraja's temple, Manipur. | 300 | 278 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Annual repairs to Memorials to Dr. Brown, Mr. Heath and Captain Gordon at Manipur. | 30 | 27 0 0 | |
| Naga Hills ... | Dimapur ... | Annual repairs to remains of a Fort (Dimapur Ruins). | 400 | 383 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Khonoma Sachima. | Annual repairs to Mr. Damont's, Major Cook's and Lieutenant. Forbes' graves. | 85 | 76 0 0 | |
| Goalpara ... | Dhubri ... | Annual repairs to :— | | | |
| | | 1. Monument over the grave of Mr. G. R. Geal. | | | |
| | | 2. Monument over the grave of Mr. R. B. Dunn. | 10 | 10 0 0 | |
| | | 3. Monument over the grave of Mr. E. W. George. | | | |
| Goalpara ... | Goalpara ... | Annual Repairs to Tomb of Lieutenant Cresswell and 31 other tombs. | 20 | 18 0 0 | Completed. |
| Ditto ... | Jogighopa... | Annual Repairs to ancient tombs ... | 25 | 25 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Kamrup ... | Kamakshya | Annual Repairs to Duar Garya rock inscription at the foot of the Kamakshya Hills. | 15 | 15 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Khasi and Jaintia Hill District. | Shillong ... | Annual Repairs to Manipur Memorial ... | 10 | 10 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Cherrapoonjee. | Annual Repairs to Scott's monument ... | 10 | 10 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Nangkhlow | Annual Repairs to the monuments to the memory of Lieutenant Beadingfield and Burlton. | 15 | 15 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Jaintiapur ... | Repairs to the ancient monuments and other buildings of historical interest. | 89 | 89 0 0 | |
| | | Total ... | ... | 3,632 0 0 | |

No Imperial grant was received during 1914-15.

### Statement of expenditure on Archæological works in Bihar and Orissa during 1914-15.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhagalpur ... | Bhagalpur... | Annual repairs to monument of Colonel A. Dow | 5 | 5 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Madhipura... | Annual repairs to tomb of Charles Hays ... | 1 | 1 0 0 | |
| Purnea ... | Arraria ... | Ditto ditto John Macguire ... | 4 | 4 0 0 | |
| Monghyr ... | Monghyr Fort. | Ditto ditto Pir Sha Naffa ... | 20 | 19 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Pir Pahar ... | Ditto ditto Miss Mary Anne Beckett. | 8 | 13 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Ditto ... | Special repairs to tomb of Miss Mary Anne Backett. | 93 | 83 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Monghyr ... | Special repairs to tomb of James Doyley ... | 20 | 18 0 0 | |
| Sonthal Parganas. | Rajmehal ... | Annual repairs to tomb of James Scott ... | 5 | 5 0 0 | |
| | | Carried over ... | ... | 148 0 0 | |

## APPENDIX B—*continued.*

| District. | Locality. | Particulars of work. | Amount sanctioned. | Amount spent. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | |
| | | Brought forward ... | ... | 148 0 0 | |
| Sonthal Parganas. | Rajmehal ... | Special repairs to Jama Masjid and Bridge at Hadaf. | 1,405 | 1,480 0 0 | |
| Patna ... | Gulzarbagh | Special repairs to Agam Kuan well ... | 1,052 | 12 8 0 | |
| Do. ... | Bihar ... | Providing a spiked railing round the Gupta pillar in the Subdivisional Court compound. | 160 | 137 4 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to Sayed Ibrahim's tomb ... | 50 | 49 10 0 | |
| Do. ... | Rajgir ... | Ditto Maniyar Math ... | 25 | 23 1 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Ditto Mahadeo temple ... | 46 | 43 11 0 | |
| Do. ... | Bankipur ... | Ditto Major Knox's tomb ... | 9 | 9 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Patna ... | Ditto Tall Stone Shaft ... | 14 | 13 14 0 | |
| Do. ... | Rajgir ... | Ditto Jain temple at Rajgir ... | 15 | 14 14 0 | |
| Do. ... | Gulzarbagh | Ditto Agam Kuan well ... | 12 | 6 2 0 | |
| Hazaribagh | Chatra ... | Repairs to the monumentes made of stone masonry for some soldiers of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment who fell in combat with the Mutineers. | 7 | 6 0 0 | |
| Shahabad ... | Rohtas ... | Annual repairs to ancient monument ... | 435 | 399 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Special repairs to Rohiteswa temple. ... | 338 | 328 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do ... | Special repairs to Lal Darwazah ... | 337 | 328 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Special repairs to the Kathautia Darwazah ... | 931 | 900 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Special repairs to the Singh Darwazah ... | 666 | 657 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Sassaram ... | Annual repairs to the tomb of Alawal Khan ... | 17 | 14 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to the tomb of Hasan Sur Shah | 119 | 109 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Special repairs to the tomb of Hasan Sur Shah | 2,032 | 1,524 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Removal of houses abutting against the compound wall of Hasan Sur Shah's tomb. | 16,181 | 14,661 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Removal of debris of the houses acquired round the tomb of Hasan Sur Shah | 172 | 168 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to the tomb of Sher Shah ... | 54 | 46 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Special repairs to the tomb of Sher Shah ... | 2,877 | 2,866 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to the tomb of Selim Shah ... | 20 | 19 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Chainpur ... | Special repairs to the Mundeswari temple ... | 3,000 | 2,029 0 0 | |
| Ditto .. | Buxar ... | Special repairs to the Fort and Bastion ... | 663 | 661 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ordinary repairs to the Fort and Bastion ... | 150 | 155 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Bhabhua ... | Ordinary repairs to the Shergarh Fortress ... | 80 | 70 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Chainpur ... | Ordinary repairs to Bakhtiar Khan's tomb ... | 50 | 50 0 0 | |
| | | Carried over ... | ... | 26,928 0 0 | |

## APPENDIX B—*continued.*

| District. | Locality. | Particulars of work. | Amount sanctioned. | Amount spent. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | |
| | | Brought forward .. | ..... | 26,928 0 0 | |
| Shahabad ... | Chainpur ... | Annual repairs to Mundeswari temple ... | 20 | 19 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Buxar ... | Repairs to tombs in the cemetery ... | 10 | 10 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ordinary repairs to shed cemetery ... | 10 | 10 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ordinary repairs to Kathkowli tombs ... | 10 | 10 0 0 | |
| Patna ... | Manair ... | Special repairs to the tombs of Makhdum Shah Daulat and Subedar Ibrahim Khan. | 699 | 662 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to the Tank ... ,, | 362 | 359 0 0 | |
| Gaya ... | Shamsher-nagar. | Annual repairs to the tomb of Shamsher Khan | 46 | 41 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Bodh Gaya | Annual repairs to the Bodh Gaya temple ... | 235 | 227 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Ditto ... | Annual repairs to Ancient Buddhist statues ... | 20 | 13 0 0 | |
| Champaran... | Lauria ... | Annual repairs to Asoka pillar ... ... | 23 | 11 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Gobindgunj | Ditto ditto ... ... | 14 | 13 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Rampurwa | Ditto ditto ... ... | 25 | 14 0 0 | |
| Cuttack ... | Jajpur ... | Ordinary repairs to ancient monuments ... | 50 | 52 0 0 | |
| Sambalpur ... | Sonepur ... | Ordinary repairs to the grave of Miss Amelias | 10 | 10 0 0 | |
| Balasore ... | Balasore ... | Annual repairs to two Dutch tombs ... | 25 | 24 0 0 | |
| Puri ... | Konarak ... | Construction of a sculpture shed ... | 10,000 | 10,005 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Ditto ... | Removing sand from Black Pagoda ... | 394 | 375 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Ditto ... | Providing Lightning Conductor to Jagmohan temple. | 847 | 709 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Bhubaneswar | Certain repairs to temples ... ... | 639 | 357 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Ditto ... | Special repairs to Chitrakarini temple ... | 2,486 | 1,880 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Khandagiri and Udayagiri caves. | Repairs to caves ... ... ... | 169 | 151 0 0 | |
| | | Total ... | ... | 41,880 0 0 | |

No Imperial grant was received during 1914-15.

**Statement of expenditure on archæological works in the Central Provinces during 1914-15.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amraoti ... | Lasur ... | Repairs to the temple of Anandeswar ... | 12,851 | 4,800 0 0 | In progress |
| Akola ... | Barsi-Takli | Wire fencing the Bhawani temple ... | 502 | 276 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Do. ... | Balapur ... | Certain improvements to the old chattri ... | 1,078 | 25 0 0 | |
| Buldana ... | Kothali ... | Wire fencing round the Chintamani temple ... | 431 | 336 0 0 | In progress. |
| Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Repairs to Mahadeva temple ... ... | 720 | 163 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Rohinkhed... | Special repairs to the mosque ... ... | 426 | 433 0 0 | Completed. |
| Ditto ... | Dhotra ... | Removing shrubs from the big temple ... | 97 | 55 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Kothali ... | Special repairs to the old temple ... | 178 | 176 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Chanda ... | Markanda ... | Repairs to Dasavatar temple ... ... | 505 | 515 0 0 | Ditto. |
| | | Carried over ... | ... | 6,779 0 0 | |

## APPENDIX B—*continued.*

| District. | Locality. | Particulars of works. | Amount sanctioned. | Amount spent. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | |
| | | Brought forward ... | ... | 6,779 0 0 | |
| Chanda ... | Ballarpur ... | Removing rank vegetation from the Fort wall | 368 | 368 0 0 | Completed. |
| Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Repairing the well within the Fort wall at Ballarpur. | 52 | 52 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Bhandak ... | Collecting and carrying images and keeping them safe at Taka Talao and Chandika Devi temple. | 35 | 35 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Amraoti ... | Chikalda ... | Annual repairs to the Gawilgarh Fort ... | ... | 180 0 0 | |
| Akola ... | Balapur ... | Ditto Fort ... ... | ... | 87 10 3 | |
| Do. ... | Ditto ... | Ditto Chattri near the Dak-Bungalow. | ... | 15 0 0 | |
| Balaghat ... | Lanji ... | Ditto Fort at Lanji ... | ... | 20 0 0 | Completed. |
| Ditto ... | Baihar ... | Ditto temple at Baihar ... | ... | 11 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Garhi ... | Ditto Fort ... ... | ... | 17 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Buldana ... | Kothali ... | Ditto two old Temples ... | ... | 115 0 0 | |
| Ditto ... | Sindkhed ... | Ditto stone masonry bund of the big lake. | ... | 42 0 0 | |
| Chanda ... | Chanda ... | Annual Repairs to the Gond Raja's Tomb with enclosures. | ... | 102 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual Repairs to the monuments of officers who fell at the seige of Chanda. | ... | 10 0 0 | |
| Do ... | Do. ... | Annual Repairs to the Fort wall ... ... | ... | 198 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual Repairs to the monoliths ... | ... | 50 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do ... | Annual Repairs to the Mahadeo Temple near Municipal office. | ... | 3 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Bhandak ... | Annual Repairs to the temple at Takatalao ... | ... | 5 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Ditto ... | Annual Repairs to the Bija Sen's caves ... | ... | 6 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Ditto ... | Annual Repairs to the temple of Chandika Devi. | ... | 15 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Bhatala ... | Annual Repairs to the Mahadeo temple ... | ... | 15 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Nerhee ... | Ditto ditto ... | ... | 9 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Markandi ... | Annual Repairs to the Markandi temple ... | ... | 7 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Chanda ... | Annual Repairs to the Achaleswar temple with enclosure walls. | ... | 16 0 0 | |
| Yeotmal ... | Lohara ... | Annual Repairs to Mahadeo temple ... | ... | 24 0 0 | |
| Chhindwara | Nilkanthi ... | Providing wire fencing round the remains of the temple. | 363 | 324 0 0 | Completed. |
| Damoh ... | Halta ... | Clearing jungles inside and outside the Rang-mahal palace. | 125 | 115 0 0 | Ditto. |
| | | Carried over ... | ... | 8,620 10 3 | |

## APPENDIX B —*concluded.*

| District. | Locality. | Particulars of works. | Amount sanctioned. | Amount spent. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | |
| | | Brought forward ... | ... | 8,620 10 3 | |
| Damoh ... | Raneh ... | Petty repairs to Matha ... ... | 135 | 135 0 0 | Completed. |
| Jubbalpur ... | Bheraghat... | Collecting the missing portions of images and fixing them in their respective places. | 600 | 67 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Nimar ... | Nimbola ... | Repairs to Colonel Fraser's Tomb ... | 2,290 | 2,282 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Raipur ... | Arang ... | Certain improvements to the door of the Jain temple. | 31 | 19 0 0 | |
| Saugor ... | Garhpahra... | Repairs to Fort Shish mahal and remains of the palace. | 1,501 | 1,502 0 0 | Completed. |
| Damoh ... | Damoh ... | Annual repairs to the sculptures at Phutera tank. | ... | 2 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Nohta ... | Annual repairs to the Nohta temple ... | ... | 20 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Bansipur ... | Annual repairs to the Dam ... ... | ... | 19 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Sakhar ... | Annual repairs to the temple ... ... | ... | 12 0 0 | |
| Drug ... | Deo Baloda | Annual repairs to Siva's temple ... ... | ... | 8 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Gandai ... | Annual repairs to the old temple ... ... | ... | 5 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Dhamda ... | Annual repairs to the temple of Seo on Budha tank. | ... | 11 0 0 | |
| Hoshangabad | Panchmarhi | Annual repairs to caves ... ... | ... | 21 0 0 | |
| Jubbalpur ... | Tegowa ... | Annual repairs to Kankali Devi temple ... | ... | 34 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Majholi ... | Annual repairs to Vishnu Varaha temple ... | ... | 35 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Bilheri ... | Annual repairs to Vishnu Varaha temple ... | ... | 47 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Garha ... | Annual repairs to Panchmatha temples ... | ... | 180 0 0 | |
| Mandla ... | Kukkarmath | Annual repairs to Ranmukteswar temple ... | ... | 20 0 0 | |
| Narsinghpur | Chowragarh | Annual repairs to the temple in Fort ... | | 42 0 0 | |
| Nimar ... | Burhanpur... | Annual repairs to tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan... | ... | 40 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to tomb of Adil Shah ... | ... | 35 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to Churiwalon ki masjid outside the Itwara gate. | ... | 25 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to Raja's Chhatri ... ... | ... | 35 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to tomb of Shah Shuja and compound. | ... | 40 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to tomb of Nadir Shah and compound. | ... | 31 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | Annual repairs to Bibi Sahib's Masjid and compound. | ... | 35 0 0 | |
| Raipur ... | Sirpur ... | Annual repairs to Lakshman temple ... | ... | 15 0 0 | |
| Do. ... | Arang ... | Annual repairs to Jain temple ... ... | ... | 16 0 0 | |
| Saugor ... | Eran ... | Annual repairs to Gupta monuments ... | ... | 108 0 0 | |
| | | Total ... | ... | 13,461 10 3 | |

## APPENDIX C.

### List of drawings plotted and finished during the year 1914-15.

122. Proposed monument on the Buxar battlefield at Buxar, Shahabad District Bihar.

### List of drawings plotted during the year 1914-15.

#### Pataliputra, Kumrahar site.

123. Survey plan of the terrace at Kumrahar.
124. Plan of the Excavation at site No. 5.
125. Plan of the Excavation at site No. 6.
126. Elevation of wall No. 4 at site No. 6 showing the limits of the blue clay underneath (in colours).

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## APPENDIX D.

### List of Photographs taken during the year 1914-15.

#### Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

[The negatives are all full plates.]

| Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1160 | Burdwan ... | Barakar ... | Kalyanesvari temple, front view. |
| 1161 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto , south-east view. |
| 1162 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto , north-east view from river |
| 1163 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Baigunia temple No. 1. |
| 1164 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto No. 2. |
| 1165 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto No. 3. |
| 1166 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto No. 4. |
| 1167 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ichai Ghose temple. |
| 1168 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 1169 | Bankura ... | Dehar ... | Saresvara temple, from south-west. |
| 1170 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto from south-east. |
| 1171 | Ditto ... | Do. .. | General view of Saresvara temple. |
| 1172 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | General view of Saresvara and Sallesvara temples |
| 1173 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Sallesvara temple. |
| 1174 | Ditto ... | Chhatna ... | Basuli Devi temple (ruined). |
| 1175 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Another Basuli Devi temple. |
| 1176 | Ditto ... | Susunia Hill ... | Rock-cut inscription. |
| 1177 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 1178 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, general view. |
| 1179 | Birbhum ... | Joydev-Kenduli | Radha Vinod temple from south-west. |
| 1180 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto from south-east. |
| 1181 | Ditto .. | Ditto ... | Ditto from north-west. |
| 1182 | Ditto .... | Ditto ... | Ditto details. |

## APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

| Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1183 | Birbhum ... | Joydev Kenduli | Ratha. |
| 1184 | Nadia ... | Palpara (near Chakdaha). | Temple, front view. |
| 1185 | Do. ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, from south-west. |
| 1186 | Puri ... | Puri ... | Jagannath temple, east view. |
| 1187 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Ditto entrance gate. |
| 1188 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Ditto west view. |
| 1189 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Gundichabari temple, from north-east. |
| 1190 | Do. ... | Do. ... | General view of Gundichabari temple and entrance gateway. |
| 1191 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Markandea tank and temple. |
| 1192 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Dol Mancha. |
| 1193 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Atharanala Bridge. |
| 1194 | Cuttack ... | Cuttack ... | Barabati fort gateway, west view, |
| 1195 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, east view. |
| 1196 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Mosque in the Barabati Fort. |
| 1197 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, another view. |
| 1198 | Ditto ... | Jajpur ... | Abu Nasir Khan's mosque, from north-west. |
| 1199 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto, back view. |
| 1200 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Tomb of Sayed Sadari Bakhari. |
| 1201 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Biroja temple, from south. |
| 1202 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Temple of Jagannath. |
| 1203 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Temples of Kali and Ganesh. |
| 1204 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Trilochanesvar temple. |
| 1205 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Akhandalesvar temple |
| 1206 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Varahanath temple, general view. |
| 1207 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto, front view. |
| 1208 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Garuda pillar. |
| 1209 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Statue of Indrani. |
| 1210 | Ditto .. | Do. ... | Statue of Varahi. |
| 1211 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Statue of Chamunda. |
| 1212 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Statue of male figure in the Subdivisional Officer's compound. |
| 1213 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Statue of Vishnu. |
| 1214 | Bhagalpur ... | Colgong ... | Rock-cut temple (on an island). |
| 1215 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, another view. |
| 1216 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Statue in a private house. |
| 1217 | Ditto ... | Patharghatta ... | Rock-cut sculptures called Chaurasi muni. |
| 1218 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ditto. |
| 1219 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ditto. |

## APPENDIX D—*continued.*

| Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1220 | Bhagalpur ... | Patharghatta ... | Rock-cut sculptures called Chaurasi muni. |
| 1221 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Sculptures near Kali temple. |
| 1222 | Ditto ... | Barari ... | Mosque of Sayed Ashraf Ali. |
| 1223 | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto (details). |
| 1224 | Shahabad ... | Sassaram ... | After removal of huts, Hassan Sur Shah's tomb. |
| 1225 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | After removal of huts, Hassan Sur Shah's tomb. east view from inside the compound. |
| 1226 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | After removal of huts, Hassan Sur Shah's tomb, north view. |
| 1227 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | After removal of huts, Hassan Sur Shah's tomb, south view. |
| 1228 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Sher Shah's tomb showing improvements to north causeway. |
| 1229 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Sher Shah's tomb showing Improvements to south causeway. |
| 1230 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | General view of Sher Shah's tomb showing the improvements to causeway. |
| 1231 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Prayer niche inside the Sher Shah's tomb. |
| 1232 | Patna (Patali-putra). | Kumrahar (site No. 5). | South-east corner (exterior) of supposed tank west of Rampart, another view. |
| 1233 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | South-east corner (exterior) of supposed tank west of Rampart. |
| 1234 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Southern face of the south-east angle (exterior) of supposed tank west of Rampart, another view. |
| 1235 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Southern face of the south-east angle (exterior) of supposed tank west of Rampart. |
| 1236 | Ditto ... | Kumrahar (site No. 6). | North face of wall No. 6 showing the jamming of the masonry due to subsidence of the wall. |
| 1237 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Self-formed cavity, in vertical section of circular discolouration west of site. |
| 1238 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Photograph taken from the west showing short wall No. 7 to illustrate its subsidence. |
| 1239 | Ditto ... | Kumrahar (site No. 5). | Eastern wall (eastern face) of supposed tank, west of Rampart. |
| 1240 | Ditto ... | Kumrahar (site No. 6). | Top and vertical section of circular discolouration west of site, where apparently an edict pillar has sunk. |
| 1241 | Ditto ... | Kumrahar (site No. 5.). | Potsherd with Zoroastrian fire-altar emblem. |
| 391C | Buldana ... | Deulgaon Raj ... | Moti Samadh, from south-east. |
| 392C | Ditto ... | Ditto .. | Ditto, from south-west. |
| 393C | Ditto ... | Dhotra ... | Mahadeva temple, general view. |
| 394C | Ditto .. | Do. ... | Ditto, from south. |
| 395C | Ditto ... | Sindkhed ... | Ditto, ditto. |
| 396C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Stone bund of old tank. |
| 397C | Ditto ... | Mehkar ... | Old Dharamsala from north-west (half view). |
| 398C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto ditto (another half). |
| 399C | Ditto .. | Lonar ... | Daitya-Sudana temple, from south-west. |

## APPENDIX D—*continued.*

| Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400C | Buldana ... | Lonar ... | Daitya-Sudana from south-east. |
| 401C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | General view of Gaumukha temple. |
| 402C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ruined temple, foot of the hill. |
| 403C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | View of the lake. |
| 404C | Ditto ... | Fatehkelda ... | Mosque. |
| 405C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | General view of mosque, from south-east. |
| 406C | Ditto ... | Sakegaon ... | Mahadeva temple. |
| 407C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, details. |
| 408C | Ditto ... | Satgaon ... | Old temple. |
| 409C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto, another view. |
| 410C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto, interior. |
| 411C | Akola ... | Narnala ... | Shahanur gateway. |
| 412C | Do. ... | Do. ... | Ditto, interior. |
| 413C | Do. ... | Do. ... | Mendha gateway. |
| 414C | Do. ... | Do. ... | Mahakali gateway. |
| 415C | Do. ... | Do. ... | Ditto. |
| 416C | Do. ... | Do. ... | Ditto, top half showing the inscriptions. |
| 417C | Do. ... | Do. .. | Small mosque. |
| 418C | Do. ... | Do. ... | Ditto, another view. |
| 419C | Do. ... | Do. ... | Inscription slab. |
| 420C | Do. ... | Do. ... | General view of fort buildings |
| 421C | Do. ... | Do. ... | Ditto of Sakkar talao. |
| 422C | Do. ... | Do. ... | Old gun. |
| 423C | Amraoti ... | Amner ... | Lal Khan's tomb. |
| 424C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto, inscription. |
| 425C | Nagpur ... | Ghogra (near Khapa). | Mahadeva temple. |
| 426C | Bilaspur ... | Kharod ... | Savari temple from north-west. |
| 427C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto from south-east. |
| 428C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto interior. |
| 429C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Small brick temple. |
| 430C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto, doorway. |
| 431C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Lakshmanesvar temple, interior. |
| 432C | Ditto ... | Seorinarayan ... | Seorinarayan temple. |
| 433C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Kishnanarayan temple. |
| 434C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, doorway. |
| 435C | Ditto ... | Janjgir ... | Large temple. |
| 436C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, porch. |

## APPENDIX D—*concluded.*

| Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 437C | Bilaspur ... | Janjgir ... | Large temple, details. |
| 438C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, western face of sculptured platform. |
| 439C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, general view. |
| 440C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Small temple. |
| 441C | Ditto ... | Adbhar ... | Ruined temple gateway, front view. |
| 442C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto, back view. |
| 443C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ruined temple. |
| 444C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto. |
| 445C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | General view of temple. |
| 446C | Ditto ... | Ratanpur ... | Kanthi Deual temple. |
| 447C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, details. |
| 448C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Sculptures on gateway in the fort. |
| 449C | Ditto ... | Pali ... | Mahadeva temple, general view. |
| 450C | Ditto ... | Do ... | Ditto, from south-west. |
| 451C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto, from south-east. |
| 452C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto, south window. |
| 453C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto, interior. |
| 454C | Ditto ... | Kosgaigarh ... | Baradwari. |
| 455C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Way up to Kosgaigarh hill. |
| 456C | Ditto ... | Tuman ... | Ruined temple from south-west. |
| 457C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | Ditto from south-east. |
| 458C | Ditto ... | Do. ... | General view of ruined temple. |
| 459C | Ditto ... | Laphagarh ... | Fort gateway. |
| 460C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Devi temple. |
| 461C | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, interior. |

## APPENDIX E.

**List of Inspection and Conservation Notes prepared by the Assistant Superintendent and distributed during the year 1914-15.**

ASSAM.

1. Bordole temple, at Bishwanath, Darrang District.
2. Inspection Note on some ancient monuments at and near Sibsagar, Sibsagar District.

BENGAL.

3. Temple of Radha Vinod at Joydev Kenduli, Birbhum District.
4. Temple at Palpara, near Chakdaha, Nadia District.
5. Temple of Ichai Ghose, Asansol subdivision, Burdwan District.
6. Temple of Jhatar Deul in the Sundarbans, 24-Parganas District.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

7. Rock-cut sculptures at Patharghatta, Bhagalpur District.
8. Rock temple at Colgong, Bhagalpur District.
9. Black Pagoda at Konarak, Puri District.
10. Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves near Bhubaneswar, Puri District.
11. Temples at Bhubaneswar, Puri District.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

12. Wall surrounding Chanda town, Chanda District.
13. Some monuments at Dhamda, Drug District.
14. Mahadeva temple at Gondai, Drug District.
15. Ancient monuments at Burhanpur, Nimar District (at present in the press).
16. Ancient monuments in the Buldana District (at present in the press).
17. Fort at Narnalla, Akola District (at present in the press).
18. Tomb of Lalkhan at Amner, Amraoti District (at present in the press).
19. Mahadeva temple near Khapa and Ghogra, Nagpur District (at present in the press).
20. Ancient temples in the Janjgir Tahsil of the Bilaspur District (at present in the press).
21. Ancient monuments in the Bilaspur and Katghora Tahsils of the Bilaspur District (at present in the press).

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## APPENDIX F.

**Statement of special works proposed by the Assistant Superintendent to be undertaken during the year.**

ASSAM.

1. Cachar District, Khaspur—Conservation of the Cachari remains.
2. Darrang District, Tezpur—Collecting sculptured stones in the Municipal Park.
3. Sibsagar District, Sibsagar, Jaisagar and Gaurisagar—Various repairs to the temples and other small works.
4. Darrang District, Bishwanath—Repairs to the Bordole temple.

BENGAL.

1. Malda District, Gaur—Conservation of Gunmant mosque.
2. Khulna District, Masjidkur—Conservation of Khan Jehan Ali's mosque.
3. Ditto, Bagerhat—Thorough repairs to Satgambuz mosque and Khan Jehan Ali's tomb.
4. Mymensingh District, Astogram—Fencing round the Kutub mosque.
5. Burdwan District, Kalna—Conservation of two mosques Nos. 16 and 19 in the list of ancient monuments in Bengal.
6. Burdwan District, Barakar—Repairs to old temples at Begunia (by owner).
7. Hooghly District, Guptipara—Conservation of Brindaban Chandra temples (by owner).
8. Hooghly District, Pandua—Conservation of Shah Safiuddin's mosque.
9. Ditto ditto—Conservation of large ruined mosque.
10. Murshidabad District, Kheraul—Providing fence round mosque.
11. Jessore District, Muhammadpur—Temples of Lakshminarayan and Krishna.
12. Dacca District, Dacca—Iron grills to tomb of Bibi Peri.
13. Bakarganj District, Masjidbari—Conservation of mosque.
14. Dinajpur District, Kantanagar—Kantoji's temple.
15. Murshidabad District, Katra—Additional Conservation works at the mosque and tomb of Murshid Kuli Khan.
16. Burdwan District, Buddipur—Erecting boundary pillars round acquired land of two temples.
17. Malda District, Gaur—Conservation of Chika mosque and Gumpti gateway.
18. Ditto, Pandua—Special repairs to compound wall and cloisters of Adina mosque.
19. Mymensingh District, near Agarsindur—Repairs to mosque called Sheikh Shah Mahmud.
20. Bankura District, Vishnupur—Conservation of temples at Vishnupur and Dehar.
21. Birbhum District, Joydev Kenduli—Conservation of the temple of Joydeva.
22. Burdwan District, Asansol subdivision—Conservation of Ichai Ghose temple.
23. Nadia District, Palpara near Chakdaha—Conservation of temple.
24. 24-Parganas District, Sundarbans—Conservation of Jhatar Deul temple.
25. Bankura District, Susunia Hill—Preservation of a rock inscription.
26. Murshidabad District, Khosbagh and Roshnibagh—Special repairs to tombs and mosques.
27. Murshidabad District, Kalikapur—Repairs to tombs in the Dutch cemetery.
28. Ditto, Berhampore—Conservation of tombs in the Residency cemetery.
29. Murshidabad District, Berhampur—Conservation of tombs in the soldiers' cemetery.
30. Murshidabad District, Babliona—Conservation of tomb of Burmese Prince.
31. Dacca district, Dacca—Repairs to the Sikh temple near Shahabagh.

## Bihar and Orissa.

1. Shahabad District, Sasaram—Acquisition of land and removal of houses around Hussain Sur Shah's tomb.
2. Shahabad District, Bhabua—Conservation of, and fencing round, the Mundeswari temple.
3. Shahabad District, Sasaram—Repairing the compound wall around Hussain Sur Shah's tomb.
4. Cuttack District, Cuttack—Conservation of the Barabati gateway.
5. Shahabad District, Chainpur—Special repairs to Bukhtiyar Khan's tomb.
6. Sonthal Parganas District, Hadaf—Conservation of the Juma Masjid and the old bridge.
7. Cuttack District, Jajpur—Constructing an outside staircase to the Abu Nasir Khan's mosque.
8. Shahabad District, Buxar—Proposed monument to commemorate the battle of Buxar.
9. Patna District, Bihar—Erecting a fence round column in Subdivisional Court compound.
10. Puri District, Udayagiri and Khandagiri—Various small works at the caves.
11. Ditto, Bhubaneswar—Various works at the temples.
12. Ditto, Konarak—Various works at the Black Pagoda.
13. Bhagalpur District, Colgong—Fencing round rock temple.
14. Ditto, Patharghatta—Conservation of rock sculptures.
15. Shahabad District, Sasaram—Restoration of the wall round the tank of Sher Shah's tomb.
16. Shahabad District, Sasaram—Improving the tank of Sher Shah's tomb.
17. Patna District, Maner—Conservation works at the tomb of Makhdum Shah Daulat.

## Central Provinces.

1. Amraoti District, Lasur—Conservation of the temple of Anandeswar.
2. Saugar District, Eran—Repairs to Gupta monuments.
3. Nimar District, Burhanpur—Conservation of Nadir Shah's tomb.
4. Ditto, ditto Repairs to tomb of Shah Shuja.
5. Ditto, ditto Repairs to palace.
6. Akola District, Balapur—Repairs to fortification of fort.
7. Nimar District, Asirgarh—Clearing jungle and repairs to wall, etc of fort.
8. Ditto, ditto Conservation of Jumma Masjid within the fort.
9. Ditto, ditto Repairs to tomb of Shah Gohar.
10. Ditto, ditto Repairs to Mahadeva temple near Dâk Bungalow.
11. Ditto, ditto Repairs to the Idgah.
12. Ditto, ditto Repairs to Mahadeva temple within the fort.
13. Damoh District, Kanorabari—Conservation of Brahmanical temples.
14. Jubbulpore District, Bilhari—Repairs to, and fencing round, Vishnu Varaha temple.
15. Jubbulpore District, Karitalai and Karanpur—Constructing platforms for preserving ancient sculptures.
16. Buldana District, Kothali—Repairs to Chintamani and Mahadeva temples also fencing latter.
17. Yeotmal District, Lohara—Repairs to Mahadeo temple.
18. Chanda District, Ballarpur—Removing jungle and repairs to wall in fort.
19. Balaghat District, Baihar—Conservation of two ancient temples.
20. Akola District, Sirpur—Conservation of the temple of Antariksha Parasvanatha.
21. Saugar District, Rahatgarh—Various small works and jungle clearing.
22. Saugar District, Khimlassa—Various Conservation works.
23. Jubbalpore District, Tegowa—Fencing round the temple of Kankali Devi.
24. Ditto, Burgaon—Fencing round the temple of Somnath and acquisition of land.
25. Raipur District, Sirpur—Various repairs and construction of shed over sculptures.
26. Drug District, Gondai—Repairs to the old Mahadeva temple.
27. Chanda District, Chanda—Conservation of fort wall.
28. Drug District, Dhamda—Conservation of fort gateway and two temples on the bank of the Budha tank.
29. Chhindwara District, Deogarh—Various Conservation works.
30. Bilaspur District, Lafagarh—Removing fallen stones, making enclosures, and various repairs to fort.
31. Bilaspur District, Kosgaingarh—Removing fallen stones, making enclosures, and various repairs to Fort.
32. Bilaspur District, Tuman—Destroying jungle and various repairs to temple.
33. Amraoti District, Morsi—Repairs to tomb of Lalkhan.
34. Akola District, Balapur—Additional repairs to fort walls.

## APPENDIX G.

**Statement showing Ancient Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar which have been repaired since 1902, and what expenditure has been incurred in connection with them in successive years to date.**

# APPENDIX

## Statement showing Ancient Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar which have in successive years

| NAME OF MONUMENT. | District. | Tahsil. | Village. | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. |
| I CIRCLE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Repairs to temple at Adasa ... ... ... | Nagpur ... ... | Nagpur ... ... | Adasa ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Prehistoric circle at Ghogra ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ghogra ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 113 | ... |
| Ditto Ghoror ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ghoror ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 | ... |
| Ditto Nildoh ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Nildoh ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Repairs and improvements to the old temple Trivikram Avator. | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ramtek ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old Fort at Lanji ... ... ... ... ... | Balaghat ... ... | Balaghat ... ... | Lanji ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Baihar temples ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Baihar ... ... | Baihar ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort at Garhi ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Garhi ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gond Raja's Tomb ... ... ... ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Chanda ... ... | ... | 36 | ... | 132 | ... | 12 | ... |
| Fort wall ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Chanda ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stone fort wall with ruins of a palace and gateways. | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Pallarpur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort wall ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| Do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| Do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| Do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| Do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gate No. I ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| Gate No. II ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| Palace, Baliarpur fort ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| Well ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| Fort wall ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Garchiroli ... ... | Wairagarh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old temple ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Warora ... ... | Bhatalla 12 miles north-east of Warora. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old temple at Taka Taloo ... ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Warora ... ... | Bhandak ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old temple of Paras Nath ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old temple of Chandika Devi ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort, bridges, caves and images ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Group of temples of Markandi situated, on 56 miles south-east of Chanda by roads, monuments of British Officers and soldiers, Nos. 1 to 6. | Do. ... ... | Garchiroli ... ... | Markandi ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monuments near Erai river, 3 miles north of Chanda. | Do. ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Chanda ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monuments near Lalpeth ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Lalpeth ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monuments near Jherpat nallah (two tombs on one platform). | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monuments near Jherpat nallah (small two tombs on one platform). | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Chanda ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monuments of a British officer and soldier in Forest Office compound. | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old fort and ruined temple ... .. ... | Do. ... ... | Warora ... ... | Deval Warda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Remains of an old fort ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Khartora near Warora. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gateway of fort and pillars— ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Segum ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple of Mahadeo close to Municipal office ... | Do. ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Chanda ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old image of Mahakali near the old temple of Chandika unique has 3 face image of Mahakali. | Do. ... ... | Warora ... ... | Bhandak ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Carved figures of two warriors in a river temple. | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Keslabori Warora | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lalpeth monolith consisting of 16 colossal stone images. | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Lalpeth ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (1) Annapurna ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (2) Tortoise ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (3) Fish ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

**G.**

**been repaired since 1902, and what expenditure has been incurred in connection with them up to March 1914.**

| 1905. | | 1906. | | 1907. | | 1908. | | 1909. | | 1910. | | 1911. | | 1912. | | 1913. | | 1914. | | Remarks by Public Works Department and Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 118 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 176 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 268 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 | ... | ... | 25 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 189 | ... | 87 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ...* | ... | ...* | ... | ...* | ... | ...* | ... | ...* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | ... | 200 | 575 | 152 | 468 | 160 | Rs. 25,461.* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,095 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,183 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,283 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 848 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 427 | 19 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 419 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | 12 | ... | 10 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,546 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 10 | 66 | 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 790 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 5 | ... | 9 | ... | 10 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 5 | ... | 9 | 65 | 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 273 | ... | ... | 10 | 551 | ... | 677 | 6 | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 314 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 415 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 314 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 23 | ... | 39 | ... | 30 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 314 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 416 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

| NAME OF MONUMENT. | District. | Tahsil. | Village. | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. |
| I CIRCLE. | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) Snake ... ... ... ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Lalpeth ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (5) Hanuman ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (6) Do. ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (7) Gunpati ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... .. | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (8) Do. ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (9) Mahadeo ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (10) Kali ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (11) Bhim ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (12) Rawan ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (13) Nandi ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (14) Mahadeo, small ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (15) Ganga ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (16) Do. ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Achaleshwar temple ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Chanda ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple of Mahadeo ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enclosure wall ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tomb of Ballarshah by Raja of same name ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ballarpur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple of Mahadeo ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Warora ... ... | Nari ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The enclosure and buildings of Gond Raja's tomb just outside the Achleswer gate of the city. | Do. ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Chanda ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Asoka slab inscript ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Garchiroli ... ... | Deotak ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Two temples, one large and one small close by situated. | Do. ... .. | Barhmapuri ... | Thanegaon ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The enclosure and buildings of the Gond Raja's tomb just outside the Achleswer gate of the city— | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Tomb No. 1 ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Chanda ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (2) Do. No. 2 ... ... ... ... .. | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (3) Tomb No. 3 ... ... ... ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Chanda ... ... | Chanda ... ... | | | | | | |
| (4) Do. No. 4 ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| (5) Do. No. 5 ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| (6) Do. No. 6 ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| (7) Do. No. 7 ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (8) Do. No. 8 ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| (9) Well ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| (10) Boundary wall ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | | | | | | |
| Temple of Mahakali stone carved with an image of Brahmadeo within it and stone pillar standing in front. | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ghugus ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple of Bhandareswar ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Garchiroli ... | Wairagarh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple of Khaolia Deo ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Kadhali ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stone circle ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Arsoda ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fortress of Tipugarh situated on the summit of of the mountain Regani. | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Moorumgaon Boundary. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rock caves ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Jarapapra ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gawilgarh fort with walls around at Chikalda | Amraoti ... ... | Melghat ... ... | Chikalda ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anandeswer temple ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Daryapur ... | Lasor ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The tank in front of the tomb of Lalkhan at Amner. | Do. ... ... | Morsi ... ... | Amner ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Narnalla fort ... ... ... ... ... | Akola ... ... | Do. ... ... | Nurnalla ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old mosque ... ... ... ... ... ... | Buldana ... ... | Malkapur ... ... | Rohinkhed ... | ... | ... | 607 | ... | 407 | ... |
| Ditto ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Mehkar ... ... | Fathkhalda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old temple ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Cheikli ... ... | Dhatra ... ... | ... | ... | 1,427 | ... | ... | ... |

**G**—*continued.*

| 1905. | | 1906. | | 1907. | | 1908. | | 1909. | | 1910. | | 1911. | | 1912. | | 1913. | | 1914. | | Remarks by Public Works Department and Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 483 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 13 | ... | 14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 96 | ... | 32 | *34 | 63 | *172 | 5 | ... | 48 | ... | 78 | ... | 115 | ... | 98 | ... | 91 | ... | 128 | * For tomb No. 6 only. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,649 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,009 | ... | 3,283 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Repairs just commenced. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lately taken into the Register (no repairs have been done). |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,145 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 507 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 298 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 310 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... | ... | ... | |

## APPENDIX

| Name of Monument. | District. | Tahsil. | Village. | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. |
| Moti Samad ... ... ... ... ... ... | Buldana ... ... | Malakpur ... ... | Deulgaon Raja ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Old Dharamasala ... ... ... .. ... | Do. ... ... | Mehkar ... ... | Mehkar ... ... | ... | ... | 1,870 | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple of Daitya Sudan ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Lonar ... ... | ... | ... | 2,227 | ... | ... | ... |
| Old temple ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Chickli ... ... | Sakegaon ... ... | ... | ... | 932 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Satgaon ... ... | ... | ... | 1,903 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Malkapur ... ... | Kothali ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tank ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Mehkar ... ... | Sindkhed ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort Mound Buzal Akola ... ... ... ... | Akola ... ... | Akola ... ... | Akola ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mosque at Namthia ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Namthia ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mehkar gate ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahanoor gate ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhawani temple ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Dc. ... ... | Barsi Takli ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cave at Patur ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Patur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old fort at Balapur ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Balapur ... ... | Balapur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chatri at Balapur ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple of Mahadeo ... ... ... ... ... | Yeotmal ... ... | Yeotmal ... ... | Lohara ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **II.—CIRCLE.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Jubbulpore District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Temple of Gauri Shanker ancient circular colonnade supported by pillars carved with images of various deities. | Jubbulpore ... | Batan ... ... | Bheraghat ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| At Karanpur there are 3 tumuli and a linga of Siva under a banian tree in the neighbourhood of which there are statues of the deities, Ganesh and Hanuman. At Karitalai inside the temple now entirely in ruins, is a stone Chabutra measuring 31′ × 22′ × 7′ on which is an effigy of Vishnu Bara Rup Varaha (the boar). About 12′ away on a Chabutra there is a linga. | Ditto ... | Murwara ... ... | Karanpur and Karitalai. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vishnu Varaha Temple ... ... ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... | Bargawan ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Here there is a low rectangular mound (250′ × 120′) which is entirely covered with large blocks of cut stone. About 30′ south-west is the Kankali Devi temple; on one of the pillars there are two inscriptions. and about 40 feet north is the Durga Devi Temple partly in ruins. | Ditto ... | Sehora ... ... | Tegowa ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vishnu Varaha temple ... ... ... ... | Ditto ... | Murwara ... ... | Bilhari ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple of Chaunsath Jogini ... ... ... | Ditto ... | Patan ... ... | Bheraghat ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panchmatha (group of seven temples called Panchmatha). | Ditto .. | Jubbulpore ... | Garha ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple of Somnath ... ... ... ... | Ditto ... | Murwara ... ... | Burgaon ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Large effigy of Vishnu Varaha ... ... ... | Ditto ... | Jubbulpore ... | Panagar ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Narharpuri Gufa (Cave at Purwa) ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Purwa ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vishnu Varaha Temple at Majholi ... ... | Ditto ... | Sehora ... ... | Majholi ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Damoh District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Sculptures at Phutera tank ... ... ... | Damoh ... ... | Damoh ... ... | Damoh ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nohta temple ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Nohta ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| One flat roofed temple below the hills ... ... | Do. ... ... | Hatta ... ... | Kundulpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dam at Bansipur ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Damoh ... ... | Bansipur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple of Kanora Bari ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Hatta ... ... | Kanora Bari ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Matha at Raneh ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Raneh ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ancient monument at Hindoria ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. ... ... | Hindoria ... ... | ... | ... | .... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Saugor District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ruined Jain temple with other statues, etc., enclosed in a wire-fencing at Eran. | Saugor ... ... | Khurai ... ... | Eran ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort at Rahatgarh ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Saugor ... ... | Rahatgarh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

**G.**—*continued.*

| 1905. | | 1906. | | 1907. | | 1908. | | 1909. | | 1910. | | 1911. | | 1912. | | 1913. | | 1914. | | Remarks by Public Works Department and Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | |
| .. | ... | 821 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1,763 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 232 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1,336 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | ... | 2,207 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,872 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | 990 | ... | 178 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 264 | ... | 392 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 195 | ... | 781 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 380 | ... | ... | ... | 343 | ... | |
| 150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 450 | ... | 372 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,203 | ... | 553 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153 | ... | 49 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 769 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | |
| 189 | ... | 1,200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 413 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 138 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 124 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 500 | ... | 557 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 54 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

## APPENDIX

| Name of Monument. | District. | Tahsil. | Village. | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special repairs. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. |
| All structures in or connected with the Mahal (Fort) of old Dangi Ruler. | Saugor ... ... | Saugor ... ... | Garhpahra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jain temple at Dhamoni, 27 miles from Banda Saugor, Cawnpur road. | Do. ... ... | Banda ... ... | Dhamoni ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temple at Tikitoria, 4 miles from Rehli tahsil | Do. ... ... | Rehli ... ... | Tikitoria ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Mandla District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Raumukteshwar temple dedicated to Shankar | Mandla ... ... | Dindori ... ... | Kukkaramath ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Seoni District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandara tank ... ... ... ... ... | Seoni ... ... | Seoni ... ... | Pertapur Rajola ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Hoshangabad District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Caves ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Hoshangabad ... | Sohagpur ... ... | Pachmarhi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Narsinghpur District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Old temple near Chauragarh fort ... ... | Narsingpur ... | Gadarwara ... | Chauragarh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Nimar District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Tomb of Shah Numa ... ... ... ... | Nimar ... ... | Burhanpur ... | Asirgarh ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Churiwalouki masjid outside the Itwara gate of the Burhanpur city. | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Burhanpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajas Chhatri near Bordhaghat at Burhanpur | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tomb of Adil Shah ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pir Banias masjid ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chaubis Avatar temple with its contents ... | Do. ... ... | Khandwa ... ... | Mandhata ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sinddheswara or Siddhanath temple ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chandsuraj gateway ... ... ... .. | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tomb of Shah Sujá and compound ... ... | Do. ... ... | Burhanpur ... | Burhanpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tomb of Nadir Shah and compound ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bibi Saheb's masjid and compound ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juma masjid with compound, reservoir, side-rooms and gateway. | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The whole fort including all the walls, Sat Darwaza, the mosque and temple inside. | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Asirgarh ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colonel Fraser's tomb at Nimbola ... ... | Do. ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Nimbola ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Chhindwara District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort at Deogarh ... ... ... ... ... | Chhindwara ... | Chhindwara ... | Deogarh ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Betul District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Temple with ornamental stones collected ... | Betul ... ... | Bhainsdehi ... | Bhainsdehi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Raipur District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| An old ruined Jain temple ... ... ... ... | Raipur ... | Raipur ... | Arang ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jain temple ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Sirpur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Bilaspur District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahadeo temple ... ... ... ... ... | Bilaspur ... | Bilaspur ... | Lofa ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kathi temple ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Ratanpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Three Hindu temples ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Janjgir ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arbhar temple ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Arbhar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old temple ... ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Sheorinaaryan ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Three temples ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Pali ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Drug District.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Siva's temple in stone ... ... ... | Drug ... ... | Drug ... ... | Deobaloda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

**G**—*concluded.*

| 1905. | | 1906. | | 1907. | | 1908. | | 1909. | | 1910. | | 1911. | | 1912. | | 1913. | | 1914. | | Remarks by Public Works Department and Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | Special works. | Annual repairs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,340 | 20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 135 | ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 171 | ... | |
| 2,310 | ... | 580 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 361 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 | ... | ... | 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 35 | |
| 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... | 80 | ... | 76 | ... | 66 | ... | 59 | 865 | ... | ... | 55 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 200 | 147 | 449 | 147 | ... | 97 | ... | 26 | ... | 87 | ... | 104 | |
| 237 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 200 | 71 | 333 | 71 | ... | 61 | ... | 48 | 966 | ... | ... | 40 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 75 | ... | 75 | ... | 66 | ... | 59 | ... | 69 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 743 | ... | |
| 390 | ... | 2,153<br>369 | ... | 826 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 | ... | 191 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 653 | ... | |
| 1,051 | ... | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 500 | 56 | 915 | 56 | 15 | 46 | ... | 53 | ... | 53 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | |
| 198 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 379 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,491 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,455 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 378 | ... | ... | ... | 199 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,601 | 135 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1,185 | ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 598 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | 1,453 | ... | 146 | ... | 152 | ... | 531 | ... | ... | ... | 5,984 | ... | 1,086 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | 243 | ... | ... | ... | 153 | ... | ... | ... | 1,460 | ... | 1,409 | ... | 294 | ... | 245 | ... | 31 | ... | |
| ... | ... | 292 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 4,067 | ... | 57 | ... | ... | ... | 702 | ... | 1,120 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 251 | ... | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 | ... | 10 | 31 | |
| ... | ... | 400 | ... | 18 | ... | 340 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 594 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 921 | ... | 2,433<br>362 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32<br>6 | |

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

# 1914-15.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,

PART II.

# PART II.

## MR. RATAN TATA'S EXCAVATIONS AT PATALIPUTRA.

On my return to Pātaliputra early in December 1914, I found, as was to be expected, that the entire excavated area at Site No. I, the position of the pillared hall, was under water and presented the appearance of an extensive tank, of whose depth I was only too well aware. The same conditions had existed at the commencement of the previous year's work, and we had nevertheless been enabled, later on, to extend our digging very materially, as was detailed in my Report for that season. But the situation this year was more serious. Practically all of our efforts in the spring of 1914 had been directed toward deepening the excavation (apart from our endeavour to determine the extent of the palace), in order to permit of our locating and drawing as many of the subsidiary circles as possible, for the completion of the ground plan of the structure, and these operations had inevitably lowered the level of the whole area very considerably. In the previous year so much water had accumulated in the monsoon that it was only far on in the season that work could be resumed at this site, and this year it seemed doubtful if the site would dry at all. The fear was only too well founded. Not until well into June was the floor of the excavation sufficiently dry to permit of a man walking on it, and the result was, that no new work could be undertaken. It is manifest that until adequate pumping arrangements can be made, continuation of the exploratory work at this site is impracticable. This year we had no pumps, and in consequence could do no work.

But, curiously enough, this does not mean to say that no progress has been made as regards the problems raised by this particular site. Very distinct progress has been made, in at least two directions, even here, and such progress as to reduce our outstanding problems of this structure to a comparatively small residuum.

It will be remembered that for our understanding of the site and our reconstruction of the vanished palace, we are thrown back upon a minute scrutiny of the soil and a synthetic study of its stratification. One of the most singular features of this stratification is the deep belt of apparently virgin soil which has been found to intervene between the layer of black ashes (which lies seven or eight feet deep), and the thin belt of blue clay which marks the position of the original floor, now some 16 feet below the surface. When this virgin belt was first met with, and the existence underneath it of a lower level of occupation was determined, there seemed no way of explaining the paradox except by assuming that at some period a flood must have covered the original floor, and deposited this thickness of virgin soil upon it. I accordingly made this assumption provisionally, but was at pains to explain in the Report of the second season that the question of such a flood was not primarily an archæological one, and that the tenableness or otherwise of this detail of my general synthesis was largely immaterial from the strictly archæological point of view. It was known from the stratification around the Asoka column at Bakhra, across the Ganges, that a great flood must have occurred at some early period, and this made my assumption the more reasonable for our site here; but this year it has been determined that the assumption is not necessary to explain our strata, and it may accordingly be given up. So long as our explorations were confined to this limited area no other hypothesis seemed reasonable. But when we began to dig elsewhere on the terrace, and discovered that no such belt of virginity was elsewhere traceable, it became apparent that some other explanation must be found. It was inconceivable that a flood of such severity should have left a deposit of this kind at only one particular point. This led me to take up this problem again and to reconsider the evidences, with the result that I believe the true explanation has at last been found. The soil is, to all appearances virgin, but within it can be detected, on a minute scrutiny, faint traces of decayed particles of straw or *bhusa*. In my frontier excavations, when indications such as these were met with in the soil of a particular area, it was recognized that we were dealing with the remains of *kaccha*

brick-work, and I am forced to the conclusion that the same must hold good at Pātaliputra also. The result is far reaching, archæologically. It shows us that the level where the thin streak of blue clay occurs was not the level of the actual floor of the Throne-room, but rather the level of the ground on which the building stood. This level appears to have been originally excavated here and there by the builders for the laying of their principal foundations, such as the series of massive wooden piers on the southern edge of the structure and the separate, square, basal foundations for the individual columns, which were discussed in last year's Report. When these foundations were all in, the level of their tops, which closely coincided with the general level of the ground, was then smoothed and a thick but probably rough—flooring of wood was laid down as a base for the core or filling of the plinth. In Persia, where plinths of this kind were all but universal, the filling was made of rough-hewn blocks of stone. In Pātaliputra, where stone is a rare and costly material, it was evidently requisite to replace it ; and the material chosen for this purpose was sun-dried or *kaccha* brick. Thus the thick belt of apparently virgin soil met with between the ash-stratum and the blue clay is not the remains of a flood at all, but merely the fused mass of this *kaccha* brick filling, the actual floor of the structure having been in this way raised above the ground level, and being determinable now some inches below the ash. This is a most important step forward in our understanding and reconstruction of the building. It explains why our Mauryan remains here lay so high in the soil, and it emphasizes the Persian character of the architecture involved. The so-called stylobate or plinth was one of the most striking features of the Achæmenian palaces, the feature, indeed, which most directly enhanced the dignity of the structures. and which afforded the vast surfaces for decoration in relief which is so characteristic of these buildings. It is true that the Hall of a Hundred Columns at Persepolis, the building on which this Mauryan Throne-room was evidently modelled, was not, itself, erected on such a stylobate, so far as present evidences in Persia indicate ; but it was in this respect unique among the monuments of Persepolis, and it is in no way surprising that in their adapted replica of the Achæmenian site the Mauryan kings introduced a stylobate here as well. One would suppose that it must have spelt a real improvement, and that, indeed, one was very much needed for the Throne-room at Persepolis itself.

But not only does this reading of the "virgin" soil afford confirmation for my belief in the Persian character of the architecture, it also resolves various other problems for us. For example, it shews why it was that within the area of the pillared hall itself we never met with any minor finds at a great depth, whereas just a little to the south such finds did actually occur at all levels down to a considerable depth. It also shows why the multitude of our subsidiary circles, on being tabulated to scale on paper, did not present themselves in any fixed and determinable arrangement or design. This was the occasion of some perplexity before, so long as I was assuming that the level on which the circles appeared was closely identical with that on which the sculptures had originally stood, but it is readily intelligible now. The sculptures, it is now manifest, must have already sunk some seven to eight feet before reaching the point where the resultant cavities are now traceable, and in this space have had opportunity to deviate slightly from their original positions. This means that they are not sinking with mathematical precision vertically, but somewhat inclined out of the perpendicular. And this alone is enough to explain why it was that the simple pits or wells which we excavated in the endeavour to overtake them were doomed to failure from the commencement. Our wells were outlined immediately above the particular subsidiary circle, with the centre of the well coincident with the centre of the circle, and they were of course taken down vertically. The sculputres, however, were not sinking in this vertical fashion at all, but with a certain amount of inclination to one side or the other, and thus we never could have reached them in this way, however deep we might have gone.

It will be observed that incidentally the theory of sinkage is confirmed. Originally the columns and sculptures stood on the top of the stylobate, something like eight feet below the present surface of the ground, and thus there could have been absolutely no trace of either at a depth of 17 to

18 feet if they had not come down through the soil to this lower level. The big stone head, it will be recalled, was recovered several feet below the proper floor, although we did not know it at the time.

Thus the determination of the fact that in reality no flood had taken place, and the consequent reconsideration of the problem and the evidences, have resulted in our advancing very appreciably in our understanding of the site, without any extension of the actual excavation.

Nor is this the only direction in which progress has been made even at this particular site.

Apart from the all important discovery of the terrace at Kumrahar and its superficial coincidences with the terrace at Persepolis, the most striking feature of my last year's Report was the interpretation there offered of the subsidiary circles at Site No. I and the consequent inference that the structure under excavation had been in reality, not only a palace corresponding to the Throne-room at Persepolis, but a Throne-room of that specifically Achæmenian type which is disclosed by the sculptured facsade of Darius's tomb, and represented in the bas-reliefs on the entrances to this very Hall of a Hundred Columns itself. The "Talar theory" was one of the salient features of the whole Report, and, it is to be apprehended, that portion also which will have taxed most markedly the credulity of the reader. It was an idea which in and of itself was doomed to appear at first sight as trenching rather closely on the fanciful, and I was so conscious of this that nothing but the clearest possible stratigraphical evidences, and the direct confirmation of my views which was afforded me by the recovery of our large head in the prophesied position, could have induced me to put such a theory forth. But I saw no possible escape from that conclusion, and the head afforded confirmation enough. I will now record that further most unexpected confirmation has been found, and confirmation which, to my own mind, at least, determines the question affirmatively once for all.

In the course of certain literary studies which I was prompted to make while on leave, by the suggestive evidences at Kumarhar, I found striking reason to believe that the very group of palaces which are now in course of excavation are specifically referred to and, in a very general way, described in the pages of the Mahābhārata, where they are ascribed to supernatural agency in the person of the famous Asura Maya. In a paper entitled "The Zoroastrian period of Indian History," published in the January number of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (1915), I have endeavoured to show that this figure, Asura Maya, can be none other than an Indian reminiscence of the Zoroastrian spirit, Ahura Mazda. That this confirms, in the most final way, the theory of the Persian character of our palaces at Kumrahar is obvious, but it is not of that matter that I wish to speak at present. In the Mahābhārata account of these and similar royal and divine edifices, I found that particular emphasis is laid on structures denominated "Sabhās," which is the Indian equivalent of "Throne-room." Inasmuch as the building at Kumrahar was itself an example of these Sabhās, the description given in the epic was sure to be of special interest and significance for our particular site, but no one could have foreseen how absolutely vital it would be. I found that in all the passages I examined where buildings of this class were discussed, a constant feature was observable, and that it was this very feature which has been least intelligible and most baffling for the interpreter hitherto. The true inwardness of the Sanskrit text was, however, perfectly patent once the clue of the Talar construction had been given us. Passages in the text which had become obscure, and consequently corrupt, even, and which heretofore have been unintelligible, are now perfectly simple of interpretation, and can be read with certainty. They show, however, that the specific form of Talar which I was led to predicate by my stratigraphical evidences is no imaginary construction but a historical fact in Indian architecture. The Mahābhārata says of a particular Sabhā, pointedly, that it was not upheld on columns, but on countless radiant heavenly figures of unequalled splendour, while of another we are told that "8,000 of the Rākshasas called Kimkaras do guard the hall, and do *uphold* it." The evidence is as clear as it is conclusive. There were indeed Talars in ancient India, whose floors were supported (seemingly, or to the eye), by sculptured hosts, just as we see them in

the Achæmenian sculptures to which I have referred, and my reading of the stratification is finally confirmed. But Throne-rooms of this kind were not indigenous; they were constructed by alien builders on an alien model, and are still assigned in the writings of the Hindus themselves, to the Great Spirit of the Zoroastrians. What further proof can possibly be asked of the Persian character of the Mauryan palaces at Kumrahar?

Thus, although further excavation has not been possible for us at Site No. I this season, the problems of that site have very largely found solution, none the less. When pumping can be arranged, it will, I hope, be possible to go on with the work, and make some adequate effort to recover at least a few of the multitude of sculptures which now defy us in their nether depths. But it is useless to attempt the prosecution of such work with an absolute *abhāva* of appliances.

But before discussing the operations at the main or Kumrahar site, I must describe briefly, two minor excavations elsewhere.

**Kallu Khān's Bāgh in Patna City.**—Thanks to the kind offices of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharfuddin, and to those also of Mr. Sayyed Nur-ul-Huda of Bankipore, the consent of the present owners of the property known as Kallu Khān's Bāgh in the Saddar Gali, Patna, was obtained for me to examine the inner courtyard of their house, where, according to the published report of Mr. P. C. Mukherji, a Mauryan column had been met with years ago. This is the position in which Mr. Vincent Smith is inclined to locate the palace of Asoka, and I was desirous of testing the popular rumours of the place to ascertain whether the stone remains met with by the family while digging a well some twenty years ago were really of the Mauryan period. My Maulavi, Jamaluddin Muhammad, who was most helpful throughout the negotiations, was put in charge of the work. In all five pits were sunk, one in the south-west angle of the courtyard itself, one in the south-west angle of the surrounding verandah; one in the north-east corner of the court-yard; one in the verandah north-east of this, and another in the verandah on the east side of the square. The actual column mentioned was not encountered in these operations, but abundant fragments of stone columns did come to light at varying depths, which leave no doubt whatever, that popular rumour is correct, and that some important building of Mauryan times did indeed stand in this locality. The adequate examination of the tract is most desirable.

**Bulandi Bāgh.**—It will be remembered that the Bulandi Bāgh, a raised area of mango orchard north-west of Kumrahar, on the north of the railway line, is the site where Colonel Waddell recovered, in a trial trench, the valuable and interesting capital published as Plate II of his Report (1903). The capital is at present placed on the lawn in the compound of the Commissioner of the Patna Division at Bankipore. It was because of the promise that this capital seemed to contain that the Archæological Department decided in 1913, when Mr. Ratan Tata's liberal contribution became available, to resume the exploration which Colonel Waddell had so successfully initiated at this site. The area to be covered is, however, considerable, and the work was taken up so late in the season of that first year that the inordinately long trenches which were started could not be carried to any sufficient depth, and the season closed with practically no results to record. In the following year my hands were full at the Kumrahar site, and a postponement of the work at Bulandi Bāgh was inevitable. This year, remembering how much had been learned of stratification in these Mauryan centres in the meantime, I decided that, although I could not attempt anything on a large scale even yet, it would be desirable to open out at least a portion of one of the old trenches at the Bulandi Bāgh, with a view to scrutinizing its strata in the light of this newly acquired knowledge. I accordingly gave my Overseer, Mr. Ghose, a small detachment of men, and instructed him to remove the earth that had fallen into the main trench and to scrape the surface and the sides of at least the south end of the trench for my inspection.

Before very long the presence of blue clay was determined. This was trenched toward the north, and shortly before the season closed

a massive beam of wood was found. The trench runs north and south through the centre of the Bāgh. The beam was found lying east and west and thus crossing the trench at a point some 150 feet north of its southern end. But instead of being either horizontal or vertical, it was found to be lying at a very considerable angle, the eastern side being high, the western low. It had at first the appearance of having fallen. But as its side was cleared, it became apparent that such was not the case. It rested on, or was laid across, a vertical walling of horizontal planks, and was very visible in its original position. A cross or tie beam was then found to lead north from that first found, and on following this we were brought to a second oblique beam, parallel to the first and on the north, the maximum width of the slanting structure being, so far as could be determined, 14′ 6″ exactly. An attempt was naturally made to follow these beams both east and west. On the west they were found to go down to a depth of over 24 feet without any definite end being determined. On the east they rose rapidly in the soil, ending at last at what appeared to be a sort of wooden floor of upright piles extending further east, whose upper level was eight or nine feet below the grass. Two more tie beams were also found at lower depths, running north and south between the slanting sides of planking, and then the monsoon broke.

What can this structure be? It is in wonderful preservation, and that it must be of Mauryan date seems obvious from the enormous depth to which it goes down. We have found nothing heretofore so deep as this. It must be Mauryan. But what is it? Numerous coins, mostly of the "Primitive Cast" type, and fragments of early pottery, a long knife blade (marvellously preserved), and a quaint round brazier or other vessel for fire, pierced around the top with a series of round holes, were found, and a few very ancient terracottas, all within a few days, and in association with the lower wood-work. The site is evidently fairly rich in minor antiquities. But none of them help us at present to an understanding of the wood-work. In general form and appearance it inevitably reminds one of a buttress; but it is only a sort of skeleton frame, and as such can hardly have served such a purpose. We should have had a series of slanting beams laid solidly together, if it had been a buttress in the ordinary sense. What we see is more like a slanting frame. And what is the higher level of seeming piles to which this frame work leads up? If, at the upper end of the sloping logs, it had led off to north and south, at right angles to the latter, it might have seemed that we had struck a palisade, and that the frame-work was really something in the nature of a buttress, after all; but it does not appear to do anything of the kind, but merely to go on east indefinitely, keeping the same width of 14′ 6″, (which, I may observe, appears a close approximation, rightly or wrongly, to the sacred seven cubits of Achæmenian Persia, with 25 inches to the cubit).

It is, however, perfectly idle to speculate upon it. We have at present only the beginnings of it, and are in no position to judge it in any way. We must excavate extensively before formulating any opinion as to its nature; but its age and importance are already obvious. We have at last found something in the Bulandi Bāgh, which is very full of promise, and something the exploration of which is so imperative that the earliest possible attention must be given to it in the coming season.

We will turn now to a consideration of the main work of the year, namely, the excavations at Kumrahar.

**Site No. V.**—In my Report for last season, I mentioned on page 72, that in the month of April, we had begun work at Site No. IV, namely, the (eastern portion of the) southern edge of the terrace as a whole, with a view to determining whether the terrace was, in Mauryan times, bounded in any way by masonry or by a palisade. The fact that a terrace-formation is at present traceable, and that it conforms in the main in size and configuration to the platform at Persepolis, is, of course, one of the most important links in the chain of Persepolitan resemblances. Until this area could be examined, however, there was the outstanding possibility that the terrace-formation was accidental and entirely modern, and that the important line of its present edge was in no way related to any ancient

monument; in other words, that in ancient times, there was no terrace at all, and no definition of boundary in this position. If such could have been shown to be the case, it would have cast serious doubts on the theory of a circumscribed palace area at Kumrahar. Apart from the Persepolitan theory the present apparent edge had no significance, and there was no reason of any kind to believe that a boundary had existed on the south and west. I felt, therefore, that if it could be established by actual excavation, that the present terrace was not an accidental appearance, but an ancient fact, and that at an early period there had been a real boundary in this general position, this fact would go very far toward establishing the correctness of the Persepolitan theory as a whole. So long as the obvious points for examination are closed to us by the presence of Muhammadan graveyards over the principal mounds at Site No. II and Site No. III, Sites No. IV and V (the south-west angle of the terrace) were practically the only places left for us to explore where there were any surface indications to guide us. This invested the work in question with exceptional importance, and it is correspondingly satisfactory to record that it has indeed been abundantly established that in ancient times there was a boundary here, where no one would ever have dreamed of looking for one, if it had not been for the Persepolitan theory. It was obviously a crucial test of this theory to go off to a point indicated primarily by itself, to postulate a rampart where none was visibly indicated, and then to dig for confirmation of my belief. That it has stood this test, and that a rampart has actually been disclosed, are facts whose significance will be apparent without emphasis on them from my side.

The discovery of the first stretch of this boundary wall, was recorded in the first three paragraphs on page 73 of the previous Report. We had then found 30 feet of it running east and west at a point a little east and south of the south-west angle of the terrace, (Site No. V), and a turning toward the north, in which direction it proceeded 22 feet from the western end of the former stretch. The clearance effected at that time, however, had concerned only the inner or norther face of the east-west stretch, and the inner or eastern face of the section running north. At one point we had excavated down to the base and determined the great depth (c. 15 feet) from which it rises, but elsewhere we had attempted to follow only its upper courses, and had not located its southern or outer face, save at one single point.

As the importance of this wall was evident from the beginning, and as the accumulation of water at Site No. I prevented my resuming work there, my attention this season was given to following this rampart from the commencement of operations early in December for several weeks. First of all an attempt was made, successfully, to determine the outer face and to excavate both sides of the wall to the base all along the portion so far traced. The developments were unexpected.

In the first place, it was found that the outer face had settled or sunk, until its top was something like two feet lower in the soil than the top of the inner face. This had destroyed the perpendicularity of this face, and it was found to be lying more as an incline than as a wall on the southern side. Originally the rampart had apparently been hollow (there is reason to believe that there was a passage in it), so that when the outer face settled downwards and outwards, the top part of it sank backwards into this cavity, with the result before us. In its present condition the diameter at base resulting from this displacement is nearly 15 feet; originally it will have been more like 11 or 12. But even this is a tremendous wall for this part of the world.

We followed along this southern face in both directions, and at the expected point toward the west came to the outer angle of the turning toward the north whose corresponding inner angle had been met in the previous season. Meanwhile the inner face of the east-west stretch had been excavated down to its base, and we were ready to follow the northward section on both sides. In order to do this, I marked out two parallel trenches, hoping to save myself the labour and expense of clearing the actual top of the wall. But to my surprise it was found that the lower courses of brick gradually terminated on both sides of the wall while the upper ones went on. The base of the wall appeared to be rising rapidly. Before long these too came

an abrupt and uncertain end, and we were no longer able to follow the wall at all. It was evident, however, that we had not reached the real end of the wall. The points where the masonry broke off on the two sides were not opposite each other, and the termination was a gradual fading away instead of a genuine end of masonry. There was nothing like an edge.

This would have been baffling indeed if we had not found in the meantime the eastern end of the outer face of the east-west stretch and a turning toward the south at this point. Here again the lower courses of brick were observed to rise one by one higher and higher in the soil, until, at the actual angle of the turning, only a few of the top courses were preserved. It was noticeable, however, that these top courses were no longer horizontal. They were supposed, of course, to run due south at right angles to the main east-west stretch, on a level with its top. They were not on a level, but swept rapidly downwards in a descending curve and thereby gave us the clue to what had happened. The massive outer wall, inadequately based, and skirting the edge of a water-way (the moat) had gradually settled down into the oozy mud all along its course; that much had been apparent from the first; but now it was evident that here and there this process had gone still farther, and the bottom portions of the wall had actually dropped away. In following an ancient wall in excavation the usual thing is to find that here and there the wall stands, for one reason or another, to a greater height, and that the lowermost courses of brick run on while here and there the upper ones are missing. This is usually due to the fact that the upper courses have been deliberately removed by brick-quarriers. It is evident, however, that in the present case no such explanation can hold. The facts are here directly inverted. Our upper courses are preserved, it is our lower courses which have disappeared. If the break had been due to any kind of vandalism, it must inevitably, so I should suppose, have effected the top of the wall first. Vandals could not remove the lower courses of a wall and leave the upper courses in position. But subsidence would have, I judge, precisely the effect we see.

As soon as these points were determined, and it became apparent how hopeless it was to attempt to follow the wall along its sides, I ordered a clearance of the top, hoping that there at least something would be preserved, enough for us to fix the original course and extent of the rampart. This measure was very largely successful as regards the northward stretch for a considerable distance. We found a definite belt of débris, with some few masonry courses underneath, extending from our south-west corner north for c. 90 feet, and it was apparent from this débris that the top of the wall had been originally divided into a series of rectangular rooms or turrets, such as are shown in ancient Indian sculptural representations of city and palace ramparts. The side walls of one of these square turrets lie now as they fell, and the previous existence of others in its connexion is established by the remains. But at the point already indicated, 90 feet from the south-west angle, the line of the rampart passed into a confused maze of walls and could no longer be followed. It had the seeming of having turned to the west, and I made an extensive examination of the ground in this direction. This was rewarded by the discovery of a stretch of wall some distance west which ran, as we had hoped, from east to west, and did appear to be the westward extension which we sought. I should have stated before that whereas the thickness of the rampart at its base is, as has been noted, 15 feet, at its top the two parallel walls which are its two faces are only seven feet apart. When, then, we found, parallel to this new westward stretch of wall and seven feet south of it, a second wall, it seemed unreasonable to doubt but what we had at last picked up the rampart beyond its turning. It then became my endeavour to follow these new walls both east and west, hoping to find, in the former direction, the connexion with the determined course of rampart, and on the west that turning to the north which the configuration of the ground suggested.

Advancing westward along the northern of our two walls, suddenly and unexpectedly we came upon a flight of steps. These steps are very solidly built, of bricks on edge, and, to my confusion, were observed to be leading downwards *to the south*. We had been following the northern of the

two parallel walls. That the steps led south thus involved their crossing what was supposed to be the rampart. That certainly raised a doubt as to whether these parallel walls were the rampart, after all. This doubt was increased when we saw that the southern face of the northern of the two was dressed, while the northern side was rough. If it had been really the north side of the rampart, the opposite should have been the case. Moreover, the wall parallel to this on the south, supposedly the southern side of the rampart, was also dressed on this south face. And the top of this second wall was exactly on the level of the bottom of the first. What could it mean? How could walls of this sort be a rampart, and what was the relation between them and these steps, and where did the steps lead to, downwards on the south?

The explanation was ultimately found to be that the two parallel walls had nothing to do with the rampart. On following them toward the east, where I had hoped that they would connect up with the rampart running north, they were found to make a separate turning to the south and ultimately to join up with a new angle of walling which had been discovered outside the rampart just west of its south-west corner. This extra-mural angle had been a real puzzle, the more so as its outer face was seen to be rough and unfinished while the inner or northern face was smoothly dressed. In reality it was found to be the south-east corner of a rectangular structure whose north-east corner was formed by the two walls which had misled me on the north, and in course of excavation it turned out that this structure was a tank or theatre of some sort, presumably a tank. This explains why the walls were dressed on one side only, and that the inside. That explains why the steps were there, and why they led south. They gave access to this tank—or theatre.

It seems extraordinary that there should be doubt or confusion between such diverse things as a tank and a theatre, but there is a doubt in this case, for the present. The place is only partially excavated as yet, and we presumably have much to learn about it still, but it is even now apparent that the structure is roughly square, and that flights of steps go down to a great depth on all four sides, one flight in the centre of each side. It is moreover remarkable that the flight on the eastern side of the structure is blind at its upper end. A wall is built across it. If the thing were a tank, how could this be explained? The sides, too, of the supposed tank are not like those of any tank I have ever seen, but are arranged in tiers, like the seats in an ancient theatre, and hence the doubt. What I have hitherto called the southern one of our two parallel walls on the north, whose top as I have said, was on the level of the base of the northern one, proves now to be at once the inner and lower retaining wall of the upper tier, and the outer upper back wall of the lower tier, ofseats, if seats they are. The design would be at any rate most suitable for a theatre in, may I say, the Roman sense. It is less appropriate as the design of a tank. And no tank of this nature is known to me. But the question must be left open for the present. In any case, it is a most interesting monument, and will make an exceptionally picturesque excavation when it is completely cleared. The outstanding facts for our present purposes are that it is apparently later in date than our main rampart, and that it has obliterated the alignment of this more important wall, which has been dug out in part for its construction.

When these facts had been established, I found myself, in my endeavour to follow the old original boundary of the Mauryan terrace, thrown back upon one last and at first sight forlorn hope. It had been observed, when we got to the bottom of the main rampart, on the outside especially, that its base went down into blue clay, just the sort of blue clay which we had learned to understand at Site No. I, and which we knew meant the decay of massive wood-work. Did this imply that originally the rampart had been constructed on a foundation of wooden piles? It seemed to. And if that was the case, could we not perhaps trace the old and now lost alignment by following this blue clay? It was ascertained that this blue clay went down to a really great depth, and it seemed improbable that the excavation of the "tank" or whatever it is could have removed the whole of this discolouration in addition to the masonry. As a last hope, at any rate, it seemed worth trying, and I accordingly did the necessary trenching.

I will not attempt to follow the work foot by foot; such a course would serve no useful purpose. It will suffice to record that, up to the termination of the season's work, the clue has given every promise of success. It is now established that the old alignment did not proceed very far to the north beyond our south-west masonry angle; the stretch of masonry beyond a certain distance in this direction is visibly a later addition to the older wall; the real line seems to have turned west just a trifle north of the southern wall or side of the so-called "tank," and then, I infer at present, turned north to skirt what is now the western side of our main terrace as a whole. I say that at present I *infer* this turning toward the north. That is because we have not yet recovered the actual angle of discolouration. We have, however, traced the boundary edge of blue clay further north. We have also determined the existence of the blueness underneath the main east-west stretch of rampart on the south, where first we met the wall and the absence of it further to the east beyond the point where the rampart takes its second apparent zigzag toward the south. This can only mean, so far as present indications go, that in the main the old original boundary did generally conform to the configuration of the terrace now observable on the surface, and that it turned to the south beyond the limits of the land acquired by Government. This is why we have been unable this year to trace the alignment further east, toward the position where there would seem to be some possibility of there having been an inscription (Site No. IV). I trenched elaborately in this direction to see if it least the débris of the rampart would be traceable east of the seeming turning, but it could be followed only a little way. Then the wall appeared, with some uncertainty, to turn south again. The evidences of the blue clay confirm this inference. The rampart has apparently turned south again, and before we can follow its eastward course further, more land, I fear, may have to be acquired, unless the consent of the owners can be obtained to exploration. On the north, at the edge of the terrace just south-west of the mound at Site No. III, whose position corresponds to that of the palace of Darius at Persepolis, we have a layer of débris sloping outwards from the terrace (*i.e.*, westwards) which appears analogous to the slope of débris on the south where we can see that it is the remmant of a rampart wall. Underneath this slope, moreover, we have the blue clay we had expected, and this we have followed for a little. Its eastern edge, which was what we were most anxious to determine, has been found a few feet within or to the east of the raised edge of the terrace on its western side. This is just where we had expected it, and the present indications are favourable to the assumption that it thence runs toward the south until it joins with the blue clay which we have reason to believe turns north underneath the western side of the so-called "tank." The monsoon broke, unfortunately, just after the pits had been outlined which aimed at determining the continuity of this clay from north to south, and until this continuity is clearly established, it is impossible to speak with certainty. But blue clay has been found at one intermediate point, at least, and there is every reason to expect that the alignment will prove to be as has been indicated above, and that by following it in the manner described, we shall be able to draw the old original boundary of the terrace with exactitude. It will be satisfactory if this proves to be the case, for there is nothing left of the rampart over a considerable distance, and the recovery of its alignment in this manner will be a fascinating undertaking. The main thing is, however, that we have already established the fact that there was a boundary to the palace area in ancient times. How minutely it agrees in alignment with the present edge of the modern terrace remains to be determined, but this is a matter of detail. Cultivation has demonstrably made encroachments here and there, as was to be expected. But speaking generally, and so far as present evidences go, there seems no doubt but what the modern configuration of the terrace does represent an ancient fact, and that that fact is in full harmony with our expectations.

This means to say that not only is the palace which we have partially excavated at Site No. I in close and detailed agreement with its seeming prototype at Persepolis; not only are the mounds adjacent to it in similar agreement with the corresponding members of the Persepolitan complex, but it is

now fairly certain that all these buildings were grouped, as at Persepolis, within a definite confined space of generally similar configuration. Thus such room for doubt of the Persepolitan theory as has existed heretofore is dwindling markedly. The probability of its soundness has been materially increased. And therefore, although unfortunately it cannot be asserted that the final proof of its correctness has been recovered, real and definite progress has been made in the season under review, and that alone is satisfactory.

**Kumrahar, Site No. VI.**—The primary difficulty in the exploration of the Kumrahar terrace with a view to determining how close a parallel it is to the Achaemenian platform at Persepolis lies in the fact that the parts of the whole where definite evidence might most readily be found, namely, the mounds which lie in the position of the south-east edifice and the Palace of Darius, respectively, are closed to excavation by the presence upon them of modern Muhammadan graveyards. Nowhere else on the surface of the ground are there any clear indications of buried monuments. It is not impossible that some sort of copy of the Hypostyle Hall of Xerxes did exist at Kumrahar, but the tract in question has been crossed and cut up by the main road with its deep nallahs on either side, while suggestively high ground north of the road at this point again supports a graveyard. Thus practically everywhere where the the excavator would naturally turn for his conclusive proofs he finds himself checked at the outset.

In these distressing conditions, and with the area of the Throne-room closed by the monsoon, I found myself reduced to a choice of one alternative. Apart from the sites already mentioned, all of which were barred, only one point on the terrace (or rather, that portion of it which has been acquired as yet), shows any monument of prime importance at Persepolis. This is the tract south and east of Site No III (the Palace of Darius), where, on the Persian platform, the Palace of Xerxes stands. In the position in question at Kumrahar the surface of the ground was uniformly level, and gave no hint of any buried structure. There were certain surface ridges, as I have mentioned in previous Reports, which might have been taken as such indications, but they failed in important details to satisfy the requirements, and I have all along stressed the inconclusive nature of such indications. In the normal course, no excavator would have dreamed of exploring this particular tract until the other more promising sites had been examined. But I was left with no alternative. I determined, therefore, to lead trial trenches through this tract, to see if by any chance a building had existed in this position in ancient times, and whether, if so, this building appeared influenced in its design or otherwise by the corresponding palace at Persepolis.

It would require far more space than can appropriately be given to the subject in a Report of this kind, were I to follow step by step and in detail the progress of this work. The initial trenches gave us great encouragement. We found that a building had indeed existed here in ancient times. Its walls of large sized bricks were still standing in places to a considerable height, and their bases were found to go down to the significant depth of 16 feet. My very wide feeler trench at the beginning had been led on a diagonal, and it disclosed first of all four walls. Three of these were parallel, and from the eastern end of the middle one a fourth led north forming a right angle with it, at a point considerably west of the east end of the other two. The part of the palace in Persia which we were expecting to find in this position showed precisely this peculiar arrangement of walls, and, wonderful to relate, the distances between them were almost identical, measured from north to south, which was the only direction in which measurements could be taken at that time. Later it was found that the dimensions east and west were not so similar, but here again there was a similarity, for our chambers measured just one half again as large. It began to look very much as though we had an enlarged copy of the prototype. A further striking matter of agreement was then disclosed. In Persia, two parallel walls lead north from the most northerly of the three parallel walls we had met with in the first instance, and take off, not from its ends, but from central points along its course. In precisely this position we found the two anticipated walls, taking off in just this way, and otherwise satisfying our requirements with exactitude. The point seemed settled once for all,

and I could have closed the excavations at that stage in perfect confidence that finality of judgement had been won. However, I kept on; and it is fortunate indeed that I did, although it has plunged us in uncertainty again.

The southern of our first three walls it was anticipated would lead to the west. In reality, it goes on east. Our eastern wall should have stopped some 25 feet further north. It continues over a 100 feet. The expected total length was 135 feet. The total actual is 192 feet.

What does this mean? It would seem to mean, manifestly, that the seeming points of agreement with the suspected prototype are fallacious, and that in reality there is no connexion between the two. I am inclined to accept that judgment. And yet, it is a very remarkable circumstance that the total length cited does appear after all to contain a clear possibility of Persepolitan influence. The eastward trend of the building appears increasingly to imply that it cannot be any reflex or copy of the Palace of Xerxes. That much seems at present almost certain. But on the other hand, it at the same time makes it increasingly possible that in some way it reflects the more easterly monument, namely, the so-called south-east edifice, of the House of Xerxes as Crown Prince. Now Fergusson has shown that on architectural grounds this structure, despite its appearance on modern plans as being so much smaller, is in reality the counterpart of the Palace of Darius. This structure measures just 96 feet across its façade, and it will be observed that our 192 feet is precisely the double of this. It is also possible, taking the ground plan of the walls as we see them at present, to complete them on the analogy of this Persepolitan palace, by assuming that it has been faced toward the east instead of toward the north, and by assuming certain walls not yet determined. This would seem to involve the possibility that the building may even yet prove to be a reflex of the Edifice in question. But I am doubtful if such will prove to be the case.

The present plan looks in many ways like an ordinary monastery on a large scale, or rather an extraordinary monastery. I know of no exact parallel to it. But my endeavours to locate the walls essential to a comparison with the Persian palace have not yet been successful, nor have I yet found trace of any pillared hall, which is essential. We have, however, found numerous fragments of Mauryan stone-work, and, in that portion of the whole where we had expected to find the pillared hall, we have recovered pieces of what seem to be stone door-jambs of Mauryan date with beautifully polished human effigies in high relief. All this is distinctly encouraging. But on the whole, the evidences so far disclosed are not favourable to the assumption, and as I go to press I am more inclined to think that the walls we see before us are of later date and no particular relevancy to our enquiry.

An added reason for accepting this judgement provisionally, is that the walls in question show a marked subsidence here and there. I have given a good deal of attention to this phase of the problem, to determine whether this sinkage was attributable to primary or secondary causes, in other words whether the building was sinking by its own weight, or by reason of something sinking underneath it. The fact that such subsidence as is observable has effected some of the smaller walls more noticeably than the heavier ones, and that a great body of blue clay occurs underneath our structure, seems to indicate that the latter alternative is the correct one, and that in fact some older building did at one time stand at this spot and has been built over by the walls we see. I have tried to fix the area and extent of this blue clay by trenches and by pits, and so far as is at present ascertained, it does not seem to be related to the visible walls. The probability is, therefore, that the structure which now meets the eye is not original, and that to get the Mauryan evidence of the tract, we must again devote ourselves to following the blue discolouration underneath. But it was too late in the season for us to accomplish much in this direction this year, and therefore the problems of Site No. VI, which in their interest are phenomenal, must in the main stand over till another year. It is too early yet for any pronouncement on the subject.

Before turning, as I must shortly, to a brief discussion of the minor finds of the season, it is necessary to record a singular discovery made to the west

of the excavated area of Site No. VI. At that stage of the work when the resemblances between our brick walls and the Palace of Xerxes were most striking, and I was expecting to find evidences of the pillared hall to the west, I led a very long and narrow trench in this direction, hoping thereby to determine the existence of this hall. This hope, of course, was disappointed. But, at a point c. 120 feet west of the western main wall of the new building, a distinctly circular discolouration was met with about eight feet below the surface. I widened the trench at this point, and deepened it. The circle became more sharply defined. Then I drew a circle around this, so as to leave some three inches of normal earth surrounding the discolouration on all sides, and lowered the surrounding surface, intending to go down several feet and then cut through the standing column of discoloured earth so as to examine its vertical section; at the same time searching for neighbouring circles by means of a large square pit taken down in tiers. No other circles were encountered. But when the discolouration had been so cut out that the vertical section could be profitably taken, by a vertical cut through the circle, (or should I say standing column of discoloured earth?), and after this vertical cutting had been made, the half of the circle or column which I had proposed to leave for examination fell of its own weight away from the semicircular envelope I had left to hold it, and we were provided with the extraordinary spectacle of a hole projecting from the ground. It was thus made very obvious indeed that the discolouration I was examining was of that columnar shape or form I had anticipated. It was the loose and soft filling of a tubular cavity, and it was prefectly certain that this cavity here had been caused by the sinking of some column, just as the similar cavities had been caused at Site No. I by the sinking columns of the Throne-room. There are, however, no other circles, and consequently no other columns, any where around this area. It was clear, therefore, that we had not found the pillared hall we sought. But it seemed equally clear, and still seems so, that we had unexpectedly come upon an isolated pillar which is presumably a matter of still larger consequence. Isolated columns of this sort almost invariably bear inscriptions, and the position of this one, approximately 175 feet south of the centre of what is indicated as the facade of the palace correspoding to Darius's, supports the supposition perfectly. It is almost certain that an edict pillar stood at this spot originally, and that it has gradually sunk beneath the surface. Twenty-two feet below the grass I found fragments of ancient bricks, which I judge are remnants of the foundation, and a certain amount of blue clay was also met. These signs are what we had expected, and are altogether favourable to the theory. But try as we would, we could not reach the shaft. The boring tube was driven down the centre of the circle to a depth of 80 feet, and again to a similar depth a little to the east. It was my wish to bore in this way on all sides of the cavity, so as to strike the sinking column even if, as is probable, its downward progress is out of the perpendicular. But the monsoon overtook us before these borings could be carried out. I hardly need to emphasize, however, the high importance of completing them when possible. This is perhaps the most important and promising single spot so far determined at Kumrahar.

The minor finds of the year are not numerous, but they include several of interest.

Near the south-west corner of the inner square room at Site No. VI (L 5 a 3 on site-plan), at a depth of 8′ 6″, was found the upper half of a terracotta plaque, flat on reverse, which shows the figure of a female with high and elaborate head-dress, and that filling of the background with floral ornament which is characteristic of the Sungan and Mauryan periods. The fragment is worn, but its ascription to this early time is certain. Another of similar type, No. VI. was found outside the south-west angle of the main rampart, at the south-west of the terrace. This is only a head, but it can be assigned with confidence. Further to the east, along the south edge of the terrace, in the tract denominated Site No. IV, one more head, No. IV 22, was found, nine feet below the surface, which also belongs to this period, but the body of the plaque is lost.

Two small terracotta heads of very antique appearance, showing a peculiar head-dress falling down behind to a point just above the level of the chin,

were found at Site Nos. VI, 3′ 9″ and 5′ 6″ deep, respectively. They are numbered VI 6 and VI 18, and may possibly both be from the same mould. Their nearness to the surface is remarkable.

At a depth of 6′ 6″ in square 0 1 b 2, of Site No. VI, a most peculiar terracotta head was met. The face is long and thin, as are those of the two just described, with sharp features. But the remarkable thing about it is the head-dress, which is like a thick turban or high cap perfectly flat on top, as though the figurine had been some sort of caryatid. The figure is unique in my experience and I cannot assign it.

A small, hollow terracotta masque of good texture, which exhibits the same fullness of cheek and chin shown by the colossal stone head found last year at Site No. I, was met at Site No. VI, at V 7 a 3, 6′ deep. Another smaller and coarser mask was found among spoil earth from the same site.

What appears to be the head of a small Buddha figure with very large halo, in terracotta, was found 3′ 9″ deep, south of the south-west corner of the main brick structure at Site No. VI. It seems to have formed part of a plaque originally, but now the body is missing.

Of the terracottas, however, perhaps the most unexpected discovery was that of a large and very crude female doll which occurred in the midst of the blue clay underneath the brick walls of Site No. VI, 20′ below the surface. The modelling is ludicrously rough, enormous breasts and most attenuated waist, the legs being not even rounded, but, as it were, blocked in square. But the fact that the lady had apparently four legs is the most remarkable feature of the toy. It was evidently made so that a child could stand it up. Immense wheel-like earrings are the only ornament. Associated with this amusing creature were various potsherds, including some with the black slip of the early historical period.

Under the head of "seals and sealings" sixteen articles were registered from Site No. VI this year; but the list contains one matrix, five tokens and three objects whose nature is obscure to me. One of these is like a token. being a small, flat, oval piece of what certainly looks like dark green glass, perfectly translucent, and almost transparent, with lettering in high relief. This lettering is of the oldest form of Brahmi, which is, of course, conclusive evidence of the immense antiquity of the find, and the *aksharas* are all jumbled up together, as is so often the case with material of this class and age. It makes it difficult to know in what order to read the letters, but so far as I can at present interpret them, they read *Bha-da-te* (2) *la-pa-go-ra* (3) *sa*. Of this I can offer as yet no explanation. The other two objects of unknown nature are similar, being the one roundish, the other oval, discs of what I should judge to be glass, covered over with a cream coloured coating. Both show a legend in raised *aksharas*, which seems to be the same in both cases. It looks like *Ashīgrabi* in early Brāhmī, but the reading is in no sense final.

One of the tokens, No. VI, 6, is a heavy globular piece of baked clay, with the faint impress of a signet on the obverse. The four *aksharas* of the legend are now too faint for me to make out, but the device is clearly visible as a form of the Persian fire-altar motif, like those found on certain seals in the collection I recovered at Basarah in 1912. What appears to be a more conventional form of the same motif occurs also on seal (or token) No. VI 10, where on the one lump of clay there are two impressions of one and the same seal. The legend is in two *aksharas* only, which read *Jitā*. But whether the device is really a fire-altar in this case, or something else, is hard to say.

Four of the true sealings show the insignia of the monasteries at Sārnāth, namely, the two recumbent deer, flanking the Wheel of the Law. No. VI, 7, is the impress of a large, round seal but the lower half of the legend is broken off, even the few letters which remain not being clear connectedly. The wheel here is shown with the rim to the front. It is curiously decorated. The recumbent deer have each one fore-foot partly raised, which, with the lifted posture of the heads, gives them an appearance of unusual animation. No. VI 3 is a similar seal, but smaller. It had originally a legend in two (or possibly three) lines, but it is now extremely faint and cannot be read. No. VI 9, which is smaller still, measuring just over an inch in diameter, is in somewhat better condition, and the *aksharas hā-dvi-hā-bhi-ksh(u)-n* can be read with tolerable certainty. They doubtless stand for *brihad-vihārē-bhikshu-sanghasya*, meaning, "(seal) of the community of monks in the great monastery

of?.' The all-important word is lost! The fourth is a magnificent seal. The impression is oval and slightly concave, measuring $2\frac{1}{8}''$ by $1\frac{5}{8}''$. The wheel is in the usual form, with all the spokes showing, and both it and the two deer which flank it are placed above a high altar, very like a large fire-altar in form. The legend is for the most part beautifully preserved. It also reads *Srī svapē-brihad-vihārē-bhikshu-sanghasya*, but here again the crucial word is the one which is the most obscure. The initial may be some conjunct of the *akshara pa*, and there appears to be an *r*, above the *sva*, but I cannot be sure about its meaning. The seal was found at P 5 b 2, east of our main walls at Site No. VI, and it was only 2′ 3″ deep, despite the fact that its characters are those of the fourth or fifth century, A.D. Indeed, it is a singular circumstance that all these four seals with the Sārnāth insignia, all of them assignable to the Gupta period, were without exception found less than three feet deep.

Perhaps the oldest of the collection, No. 13, which, like the dark green token described above, 13′ deep, is a crude matrix of baked clay, with five clearly traceable and one implied *akshara*. These letters are of the oldest and most primitive form and appear to read *Budha-rakshitasa*, '(seal) of Buddharakshita;' but some of them are seemingly out of place, and all are positive instead of negative, as we should have expected. The first three characters are all right; the *kshit* is not traceable; and the *ta* and *sa* appear in inverted order. It may be, however, that the lettering was meant to be in circular form, and was to be read around the circle. On this assumption the *aksharas* come in the right order, but they are, of course, still positive on the matrix. All of which testifies to the extremely primitive nature of the document.

Another seal, or rather token, of interest, is No. VI 6, found at K 9 b 3, only 2′ 3″ deep. What is presumably the Buddhist creed occurs in three lines of very tiny script in the lower half of the field, the device being in the upper half. It is this device which is of special interest, for it shows the unusual motif of a complete stupa of normal type, but drawn as hollow like a chapel and containing a seated image, doubtless of the Buddha, while beside it stand two figures presumably meant for Bodhisattvas. No exact parallel to this strange device is known to me.

Fragments of Mauryan polished stone were found all depths in almost every part of the site as a whole. They appear indicative of the complete ruin which has overtaken the more ancients monuments here. One feature common to a number of these fragments was mentioned in last year's Report, namely, the curiously rough incised lines which cross and recross their surfaces. The meaning of these marks, as well as their age, could not at first be surmised. Fragments were met with where they seemed almost like writing, and I was in some uncertainty as to whether they were really fragmentary epigraphs in some cases or not. When larger pieces appeared this year, it became apparent that the rude lines were really parts of a rude and primitive decoration, obviously incised upon the Mauryan surface centuries after the period of this dynasty. No explanation of these later tracings was, however, possible, until one day an irregular fragment was found which showed two *aksharas* in just this shallow, *kaccha* chiselling, which seem to me to read the illuminating name of *Chero*. The Cheros were a rude aboriginal tribe who held some sort of dominion in these parts in the early centuries of our era, and if I am right in my reading of this fragment, it is highly probable that they are the authors of these so puzzling traceries on our Mauryan stones.

Among Mauryan stone fragments without these *Chero* markings, two of the most interesting were found just north of the north-east corner of the so-called tank or theatre to the south-west of the terrace. One is the very highly polished torso of some sculptured figure showing the girdle of the lower garment. The sculpture was evidently in the round, for the back is sculptured although less polished than the front. Moreover, the proper left side of the back shows a small sculptured hand, as though the figure had had some companion whose arm was thrown around its waist, which is a feature of some interest in a statue of Mauryan date. The other fragment is the figure of an arm and hand, anatomically incorrect. The forearm wears three bracelets. But despite the close association of these two, it is at best doubtful if they belong together. At least, it is quite impossible to join the arm to the existing trunk. But, of course, this may be merely a matter of the fracture.

Another somewhat similar torso, in this case that of a female image, smaller than the previous one, but like it highly polished and with a beaded or jewelled girdle of the same sort, was found at P. 3 a 1 12′ 6″ deep, that is to say, east of the main walls at Site No. VI. Here again the back is sculptured but unpolished, and shows a thick round rope-like cord or girdle depending from the shoulder.

Fragment No. VI, 255, found at P. 1 b 2, 6′ deep, is the thigh portion of a larger and heavier image from which all traces of polish have disappeared. This image was also in the round, and the back shows the same sort of dependent cord as do those two Mauryan statues in the Indian Museum in Calcutta. But the most extraordinary feature of this fragment is the fact that around the waist is slung, a further cord as support to a most curious cylindrical pouch which rests on the left hip. This pouch, or whatever it is, is divided into ten segments, as though it consisted of ten shallow box-like compartments fitted together after the fashion of a Japanese *inro*, in which the ancient samurai used to carry their seals and medicaments. I have never seen anything remotely of this sort in India, and can only consider its presence on this Mauryan effigy as remarkable.

From the rampart near Site No. III, south-west of the "Darius Palace" mound, comes a small fragment of some diminutive Mauryan image carved, not in the round, but in relief with the appearance of the round. The piece recovered shows the upper half of a standing male figure. The body is uncovered save for a necklace of pearls. The head is crowned with a high head-dress of ornate type. The right arm is bent, the hand holding a chowrie which rests on the right shoulder. In the left hand is the tall stalk of a lotus which is now lost, but must originally have rested on or just above the shoulder on this side. No polish is now traceable, but the stone is the same as that of all our Mauryan fragments and the workmanship so good that the date of the image cannot be in doubt. Its nature or identity, however, is less clear. It may perhaps be an attendant on some larger figure from which it has been broken off, or it might conceivably be a small image of Sūrya. The absence of the lower portion makes it difficult to speak with certainty. But in any case, the fragment is of interest, and is an encouraging sign.

Even more encouraging is fragment No. VI 249, found at P. 4 c. 1, only 4′ 9″ deep, that is just east of the main walls of Site No. VI. This appears to be the upper right-hand corner of a stone door-jamb, or perhaps the right-hand end of a stone lintel. It is very highly polished, and bears in high relief the turbanned head of a smiling human figure with immense earrings. The body, unfortunately, was not recovered, but even in its present condition the fragment is full of promise. It shows clearly and certainly that there was some Mauryan structure here or in the neighbourhood adorned with ornament in stone. By and by, let us hope, we shall be able to locate this building, when we may reasonably hope to find more fragments of this special interest and value.

In the same general part of the terrace we recovered another piece of stone which is if anything more encouraging still, while a larger fragment of the same kind was met with towards the north. Both of these pieces appear to be portions of a particular member of the more elaborate type of Persepolitan capital, not simply circular, but cut into (apparently) sixteen sides or faces. The interpretation can not be advanced as certain, because the fragments would seem to lack quite the height that might have been expected for this member in a capital, but no other explanation is forthcoming.

The south-west corner of our main building at Site No. VI yielded a surprising number of fragments of what we have elsewhere called stone umbrella discs, where the polish is so peculiarly and exceptionally high as to be almost glassy, and to suggest a glaze rather than a polish. These fragments of course all show a series of closely parallel ribbings, radiating like the ribs of an umbrella, finer and nearer together on some fragments, larger and somewhat wider apart on others. In some cases it would appear as though there could be no doubt but what they are really umbrella discs; in others I am not so sure that this interpretation is the final one. There seems to be another possibility of quite exceptional interest; but this is not the place to discuss the matter. It is unfortunate that no large fragments were recovered. One single piece of any size would probably determine the question finally.

One or two scraps of gold-leaf were also met with in Site No. VI and one large and most beautifully worked gold bead, which, from its curvature, appears to have formed part of a bracelet or similar circle. It is about one inch long, hollow and tubular, and all along it are delicate ribbings crested with that minute granulation peculiar to the early period. This was 8′ 10″ deep. At a depth of 11′ 10″, however, a still more lovely jewel was recovered in the same building. This is a small flat disc, representing the radiating rays of the sun precisely as it is depicted on punchmarked coins of the same early age, each of the tiny rays bearing a line of the same delicate granulations which the bead displays. The centre of the little disc is pierced, and was evidently once fastened in position by a minute pin which passed through this little hole into some support behind, presumably being headed by some knob-like jewel, which has not yet come to light. In these regards the little gem is very like the nose buttons in fashion at the present day, and the coolies had no hesitation in so designating it. The exquisite delicacy and perfection of its workmanship, however, show that it is not a product of the modern or any recent age. I should suppose that it could hardly be later than the second century, B. C., with a possibility of its being older still. Its form, too, is a point of interest, for what could be more appropriate than this little golden image of the sun at a site which is otherwise indicated so plainly as a centre of the Sun-worshippers ?

But the most important confirmation of my Persian and Zoroastrian theory of the site found this year remains to mention. On the north of the so-called tank, near the place where the fragments of Mauryan images were found which we have just discussed, we came upon an extensive heap of ashes, the limits of which have not been ascertained. Among these ashes occur no end of potsherds, and many of these are decorated. Some have simple line ornaments and commonplace devices, others are more interesting. The latter class bears figures in relief, impressed upon them with a sort of seal or die, and these are not only prevailingly religious in character, but specifically Zoroastrian, so far as I can understand them. The most frequent of these emblems is the Sun, which appears in a considerable variety of forms. One shows the rude tracing of a star (which is of importance since I claim that these are the places of the Dānavas, and the Dānavas are known as star-worshippers in Sanskrit literature), and in its association the conventional and almost heraldic, but very unmistakable, emblem of the Zoroastrian fire-altar. The figure is remarkably similar to that form of fire-altar which is shown on the façde of Darius's tomb at Persepolis, and which is retained even into Sassanian times in Persia, and appears on Sassanian coinage. The same devise has been found at Vaisālī and at Bhītā on sealings, and we have even seen it among the seals recovered this year at this very site. But on our potsherds it appears in larger form and more detail, and I may add in more numerous examples. For we have some half dozen potsherds with this emblem. More striking confirmation of my theory of the Persian influence at Pātaliputra could hardly be conceived. And when I add that I discovered, quite by accident, that the tract where they occur is still known to the local peasantry as Mauni Pokhar, the full significance of the find becomes apparent. *Mauni* is the Sanskrit word for *a silent men*, and in the Bhavishya Purāna, which describes the coming of the Magi to this country in late Epic times, this special term of *Mauni* is applied to them by way of nickname, the Hindus having dubbed them 'Silentiaries' because of their curious rule for eating in silence—a peculiarity which Sir Dorab Tata tells me is still maintained among the Parsis of the modern age. Mauni Pokhar, therefore, means " The Magian's Pool", and it is doubly significant that such a name as this should be preserved by the illiterate people of the neighbourhood, where all my other evidences have themselves so plainy pointed to the Magian character of the site, and that in this very place, upon the edge, as it were, of this " The Magian's Pool", we should have found this mass of sacred pottery with Zoroastrian emblems. The harmony between Mauni Pokhar and the Persian fire-altar upon its banks would seem complete.

D. B. SPOONER.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

# 1914-15.

## ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

PART II.

# PART II.

## NOTES ON PLACES VISITED BY THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

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## ASSAM.

### Darrang District.

**Bishwanath.**—*The Bordole* temple, which was built about the end of the 18th century, is a fair specimen of the *Ahom* type of temple, but does not compare with the temples at and in the neighbourhood of Sibsagar. It is constructed of flat tile bricks, originally plastered. The shrine measures externally 41 feet across, and the inside, which is on plan octagonal, 21′ 9″ across. In height the temple must be about 80 feet. A large egg-shaped dome roofs the shrine and two turrets stand on each of the four side walls. The corners of the building are star shaped. The temple is entered through a *nat-mandir*, a low barrel-vaulted structure. This is the principal structure at *Bishwanath*, which was a place of considerable importance and sanctity in the Ahom Rajah's time. The *Sivanath* temple, erected about 1730 A.D., though older than the above temple, is architecturally of little interest. Recommendations have been made for the conservation of the *Bordole* temple, which is by no means seriously decayed. The *Linga*, which originally belonged to this temple, is at present housed in a hut near the *Sivanath* temple. There are a number of other shrines at this place, but without exception they are of little or no importance. They are called :—

(*a*) *Surja Mandab*—A corrugated-iron roofed hut.
(*b*) *Sundir Mandir*—A modern brick erection on the bank of a small *nala*.
(*c*) *Muktinath temple*—A shed and a few rocks worshipped as *Durga*.
(*d*) *Kamaleswar temple*—A modern brick hut with a corrugated-iron roof.
(*e*) *Basudeva temple* (on east side of *nala*) iron-roofed hut.
(*f*) *Uma Devi's temple*—The same as above.

On the east side of the *nala*, which flows into the Brahmaputra, are some flat granite rocks, on which are cut three inscriptions in Assamese, a number of geometrical designs, figures of a tiger, a peacock and Ganesh. There is also a representation of a temple, but the *sikhara* part has become chipped off. I was informed that other inscriptions are cut on a rock in the middle of the *nala*, but I was unable to see them as they are only visible in the dry season. I understood these rocks to be known locally as *Sakra Sur*.

### Sibsagar District.

**Sibsagar, Jaisagar and Gaurisagar.**—Brief reference was made to the interesting *Ahom* temples at these places in the Annual Report of this circle for the year 1911-12. The object of my visit in October last was, to inspect conservation works completed and in progress and to report on the *Rangnath* temple, which I found to be of very little interest at all and not worth the attention of Government. The three temples at *Gaurisagar*—the *Debidole*, *Bishnudole* and *Sibdole*—are being fenced round and made structurally secure. The *Bishnudole* on my former inspection was entirely hidden away in a jungle. Of the three temples that of chief interest is the *Debidole*, which is partly constructed of stone, the other two being entirely of brick and plaster. At *Jaisagar* the *Bishnudole* is the finest and best preserved of the two temples. The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of this temple is also built of stone sculptured. The other temple, which is called the *Debidole*, is of little architectural value. At *Sibsagar* the *Sibdole* is by far the handsomest of the three temples. It is

partly built of stone minutely carved, and has a well proportioned egg-shaped dome. The other two temples are known as the *Bishnudole* and *Debidole*. All these temples are of the egg-shaped dome type, the finer temples being taller and of a less squat appearance than the others. Barrel-vaulted (*nat-mandirs*) stand (where not decayed) before their entrances, and turrets (sometimes a pair) stand on the tops of the walls on the four sides of the shrines.

The palace of the Rajas, who built the above temples, is situated near *Jaisagar* and is known as *Karanghar*. It is in a very ruinous state with few architecturally interesting features. Historically, however, it is of some little value. The chief building is that known as the *Ranghar*, which is a long two-storied building of brick and possesses some architectural pretentions. This structure is carefully looked after, but the other buildings of the palace are merely kept more or less free from jungle, which grows at a tremendous rate in those parts.

**Safrai.**—At a small village called *Doloi* about two miles from *Safrai* railway station is the site of an ancient habitation. However, all that remains now is an excavated tank known as the *Raja's Pukri* and a few thin square bricks. I could obtain no information as to the historical nature of the place, but presume that it flourished in about the 17th century.

## BENGAL.

### Bankura District.

**Bankura old tower.**—This is one of a series of tall circular brick towers, others being at Jaipur, Ramsagar Kukra, Chhatna, Asra and Gauranda in this district. There is also one at Daltonganj and I have no doubt that there are many others. Curiously enough, trustworthy evidence as to the reason why these towers were constructed, is entirely lacking, but the theory, which I am prepared to accept, is that they were built by the East India Company for use as Semaphore towers to signal from Calcutta to Allahabad or Bombay, and were erected about 1820-30. They were possibly never used for the purpose intended, as the telegraph was started about that date. They were, however, used for the Trigonometrical Survey, some people saying that they were built for that purpose. As to their being of Muhammadan construction, as stated by some, I am extremely doubtful. The interior diameter of the tower is 10′7″, the wall being four feet thick at the base. The wall is slightly tapering outside but vertical inside. The building was of three floors with two windows at each floor level facing roughly south-east and north-west. There is a chase cut in the side of the wall from the top of the wall to about six feet down, probably to take a flag staff or signalling pole. The floors and staircase, which no longer exist, were of timber.

**Chhatna.**—*Temple of Basuli Devi.*—There are three shrines of this name, (i) a modern temple of the *panch-ratan* type, which now contains the name idol, (ii) a ruined temple possibly 200 years old somewhat after the Vishnupur type of temple: it is very much overgrown with jungle and past repair, and (iii) the remains of another ancient temple. Theremains of the latter consist only of a small portion of the back wall and a couple of small columns in front. The shrine seems to have been very small; it was built with stone. A small image is set in a niche in the back wall. An inscription, which originally came from this temple, is in the possession of the *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad*. Near by, the platforms of two brick temples can be traced and there is a portion of a doorway. There are also two pairs of curious stone columns joined together at their tops which are pointed. They are only about 3′ 6″ high and may have been some kind of fencing.

**Sasunia-Hill.**—*Inscription.*—This rock inscription, which is that of *Chandra-Varman* and was made known in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1895, was reported to be in danger of being destroyed by a waterfall. I inspected the rock at the end of July, just after a heavy rainfall, and found only the merest trickle of water passing well below the inscription. The inscription is in good condition and there is little likelihood of any damage by water being caused for some generations. The

rock is situated on the north-east side of the hill about half way up, and is only approachable over many boulders and through jungle. On another part of the hill I found a gargoyle, through the mouth of which fresh water from a small stream is conducted into a small tank. Near by are a few broken sculptures.

## Birbhum District.

**Joydev-Kenduli.**—*Temple of Radha Vinod or Jayadeva.*—This temple is said to have been erected to the memory of the poet named Jayadeva on the site of his house. He lived at the end of the 12th century and wrote the Sanskrit poem called *Gita Govinda*. The temple is of the *panch-ratan* type, and judging by its style was built about the beginning of the 17th century. According to the "District Gazetteer" it was erected in *Sakabda* 1605, the information being gleaned from an inscription on a stone above the entrance, which is now undecipherable. It has been recommended that this structure should be put into good repair. The temple stands on a high platform and is constructed of thin bricks. On plan the shrine together with the verandah is square. The back and three sides are plain and appear at one time to have had a thin coat of plaster over them. The front or south side is very elaborately decorated with moulded terracottas of many figural and animal subjects. Three pointed arches, carried on two stumpy columns, lead to the verandah or porch, which runs along the front of the building. Curved Bengali cornices cap the four walls. There were nine towers, four at each corner, four, three of which have gone, at the corners of the central part of the roof, and one central tower.

## Burdwan District.

**Ichai Ghose.**—*Temple*—Situated in the Asansol Subdivision some 30 miles from the headquarters of that name, this little temple is of some architectural interest, as it is of an unusual type. It measures externally about 18 feet square and is in the shape of a tower. Small thin bricks with very fine joints have been used in its construction. On plan the temple is square, and the walls from the centre of their faces set back in three stages towards the corners. The entrance is on the north. To about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the height the walls are vertical. Above the string course, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the way up, the *Sikhara* inclines very slightly and continues thus until it has nearly reached the top where it suddenly curves inwards and becomes the dome of the temple. A cupola, which I believe to be modern, is set on the top. Ribs or set-offs similar to those on the plan of the lower $\frac{1}{3}$ run up the *Sikhara*. On all four sides, in the centre of each face just above the main string, is a niche sculptured out of bricks. These are the only decorations on the temple with the exception of a couple of string courses round the vertical lower part. The doorway has been restored; I believe it to have been quite plain. The interior is domed. Some repairs were executed a few years ago, but without exception the works have been badly done and I have advised their demolition and rebuilding.

## Dacca District.

**Dacca.**—*Nawab Bari and old Gateway*—Proposals have been made to utilise these two buildings, which are on the site of the Dacca University, for museum purposes. During the course of their existence the structures have been somewhat roughly handled in order to turn them to other purposes than those for which they were originally built. I have recommended that, during the course of repairing and cleaning, the buildings should be brought back to their former designs and that all alterations or additions should be corrected or demolished. The *Nawab Bari* is a single storied building of ordinary Muhammadan design, and consists of one large central room with a number of small rooms round it. The *Gateway* is of three stories, the

entrance being in the centre with rooms on either side and above it. The two buildings are well suited for the display of small exhibits, and I consider that they could not be put to a better use than that of a museum.

## Murshidabad District.

**Katra.**—*Mosque and tomb of Murshid Kuli Khan*—The work of conserving this historical building has been taken in hand and the greater part of the jungle, which was prolific, has been cleared. The object of my visit was to see what further steps are necessary for the preservation of the mosque and its cloisters. A good deal of work will have to be done in order to ensure the stability of the structures and to prevent the further growth of vegetation in the brickwork.

## Nadia District.

**Palpara near Chakdaha.**—*Temple*—Had not a certain amount of jungle clearing been done before my inspection it would have been impossible to see this temple at all, as it was entirely hidden away in the thickest of jungles. It is constructed of thin bricks and measures 26′ × 20′ 6″ externally with walls five feet in thickness. The principal entrance is on the south, there being also a small doorway on the east side. On the outside the shape and the style of the temple is that of a Bengali hut with decorated pilasters at the four corners. The south doorway is adorned with two small carved pilasters on either side and ornamental and figural carvings in brick-work above. The three sides are plain but for the moulded pilasters at the corners and the curved cornices. The interior is brought to a square above by two arches, from which and the two long walls, spring pendentives bringing the plan to a circle, from which the dome rises. The temple is about 300 years old. Jungle is growing profusely on the top. About half of the outer face of the east wall has collapsed and daylight appears at the south-east corner. The lower parts of the corner pilasters are in bad order and part of the lower portion of the south side is crumbling. The temple is exceedingly dirty inside and full of bats and the floor is now merely of earth and filth. The platform round the temple has disappeared. Thorough repairs to the temple and fencing round it has been recommended.

## 24-Parganas.

**Sunderbunds.**—*Temple of Jhatar Deul.*—This structure, which is now a land mark from many miles away, only came to light a few years ago when the jungle was being cleared preparatory to reclaiming the waste-land and bringing it under cultivation. The existence of this temple shows that the Sunderbunds were inhabited at least three hundred years ago by a people of some civilisation, and that it is not only within the last century that people have been drifting to those parts. In shape, the building, which is built of brick, is that of a tall tower and must be between 60 and 70 feet in height. Its walls are vertical for the greater part of their height, but towards the top they curve inwards and form a kind of dome. The temple is somewhat like that at Ichai Ghose in the Burdwan District referred to above. On the top is a small turret, which looks modern. For the lower 18 feet there is no decoration and all the brick-work is recent ; above are several simple string courses, and then various forms of decoration including *Amalakas* run up to the top. Much of this work, however, has been lost, in fact most of it had probably collapsed before the conservation works, which were undertaken in 1908, were commenced. On plan the temple is square, recessing slightly from the centre of each side towards the corners. Externally it measures 30′·9″ square and internally, 10′·9″ square, the walls being therefore 10 feet in thickness. The entrance is on the east and consists at the present day of a plain triangular opening 9′ 6″ wide. The repairs to this

building are bad and I have had to recommend that a lot of the work done in 1908 should be taken down and done again.

## BIHAR AND ORISSA.

### Bhagalpur District.

**Barari.**—Amongst various remains, none of which are of sufficient interest to command Government attention, may be mentioned :—

(*i*) A brick walled enclosure containing a few Muhammadan tombs, all in more or less disrepair, and a ruined Muhammadan house close by. These are near *Barai Ghat.*

(*ii*) About a mile away is another walled enclosure of earlier date than the above. Jungle is profuse and hardly anything can be seen. The enclosure is brick walled and is entered through a small gateway with sculptured blue stone jambs and a curved Bengali roof. It also was possibly a walled burial ground.

(*iii*) A short distance off is a small mosque built, according to an undated inscription, by *Ashruf Ali.* It is in use, white-washed in front but uncared for at the back and sides. There are three archways on the east side and it is roofed with a Bengali roof, which on the outside is hidden by a battlemented parapet. Four low pinnacles are set at the corners. The mosque is entered through two courts, at the entrance of the inner of which is a small Bengali roofed doorway with a blue stone lintel and step. The mosque may be about 250 years old. The use of the Bengali roof for Muhammadan structures is interesting : I do not remember having seen it so far west before.

(*iv*) The two caves near the water-works, in my opinion, are of no archæological interest at all. They are cut out of the earth. One only goes a short distance, but the other goes a considerable way and is said not to have been explored for the whole of its length. A modern gateway has been erected at the entrance of the shorter cave.

**Colgong.**—*Sikh temple.*—This is a modern building built on a rocky island situated in the river Ganges in front of the village of Colgong. It is in use.

*Rock temple.*—This shrine is carved out of a single granite boulder. It is quite small, the interior not measuring more than 2′ 6″ square. It is situated similarly to the above temple on a small island in the river about 200 yards from the bank in the monsoon season. Near the shrine is a Muhammadan tomb, which appears to be reverenced, but which, as far as I could discover, possesses no other name than *Pir.* This tomb seems to be better known by the inhabitants, many of whom expressed no knowledge of the temple when I asked its whereabouts. In the Annual Report of the Bengal Circle for the year ending with April 1903, the late Dr. Bloch noticed this shrine and described it as being probably not later than 800 or 900 A.D. I have made recommendations to Government that this structure shall have the jungle cleared away from it and that it shall be properly looked after in future.

*Sculptures.*—A number of Buddhist sculptures and carvings of some interest are placed in the verandah of a large house built about 80 years ago by an European *zamindar* named Barnes. There is also a small cannon about 2′ 6″ long with a short inscription upon it lying in the grass near. It is said to have been brought from some place near Gaur. I have asked that it may be presented to the collection, now in course of formation, for the Bihar and Orissa Museum.

**Patharghata.**—*Rock Sculptures*—Patharghata is a rocky point jutting out into the Ganges, about eight miles east of the village of Colgong. There was at one time a Buddhist monastery at this place, but now there are few visible remains of it. Some caves are scattered about the hill. which rises from the river, but they are of little architectural interest ; one is inhabited. A few sculptures, both Hindu and Buddhist, have been collected near two modern temples, and others, chiefly Buddhist, which are said to have been brought from Patharghata, are now lying at the house at Colgong referred to above. The principal feature of archæological interest is a row of rock sculptures known as the *Chaurasi Muni* (eighty-four saints). Dr. Bloch attributed the date of these sculptures to the 7th or 8th century. The sculptures are Hindu and have been carved on a rather soft stone. They have become weathered to some extent, but several are still in quite good preservation. There is some danger of the sculptures becoming destroyed and it is not at all certain that damage has not already occurred. At the eastern end of the line of sculptures a shoot has been formed for throwing broken railway ballast down the hill. I am inclined to believe that the sculptures at one time stretched across this shoot ; if such was the case they have been destroyed, and the greater care, therefore, should be taken of those still in existence. Recommendations to this effect have been made to Government.

## Cuttack District.

**Jajpore.**—*Abu Nasir Khan's Mosque.*—Constructed for the most part of old material obtained from Hindu buildings, this mosque is a three-domed structure with two tall minars and three archways on the east. Everything is plastered and white-washed. There are no points of any particular interest and the mosque merely stands as a monument commemorating Muhammadan vandalism of a few centuries ago.

*Muhammadan tomb.*—This tomb is situated on what appears to me to be a disused *Id* platform constructed out of ancient Hindu material. The site is said to be that of the palace of the Hindu Raja before the Muhammadan conquest of the place.

*Statues.*—There are four gigantic statues on the maidan near the Subdivisional Officer's bungalow. Three (images of *Indrani*, *Varahi* and *Chamunda*) are set up vertically and are sculptured out of a stone resembling green chlorite. The fourth is of sandstone and is lying on the ground, being broken at the waist. It is of a different style and workmanship to the other three.

*Tall pillar.*—Originally a *garuda* was set on the capital of this shaft, but having fallen or been taken down it now rests in a shrine called the *Narsingh* and *Ram Chandra* temple about half a mile away, where rough attempts have been made to restore broken parts and it is daily smeared with *ghi* and vermillion. The pillar is of some interest : it is built of the same green stone as the images. It would be of considerably more interest if the *garuda* could be refixed in its old position on the top. However, I doubt if this can be done as the people of this town are abnormally sensitive about their temples, etc. They have no objection to repairs being done to their buildings by Government, but object strongly to European officers coming anywhere near the temples to inspect the works.

*Temples.*—There are many temples in and near the town. One and all are said to be ancient, but from exterior appearances they are of no great antiquity. The greater number are of the Orissan type with tall *sikkaras* and *jagamohans* in front. They are constructed of stone, but are also plastered all over and all mouldings, figures, etc., are of the most elementary description. It is of course possible that under the plaster there is much ancient material, but as the temples appear today, after the hand of the rebuilder or restorer has been at work, they are of a most disappointing character. With regard to the age of temples in general the word of the custodian or *Pujari* can rarely be relied upon. He always dates his temple from the date that the first temple was constructed on the site, and though it may have fallen down and

a dozen may have been built since on the same site, the last of which may only just have been completed, the temple is still stated to be *bahut roz* or 1000 years. The principal temple at Jajpur is the *Birja*, next to it being the *Jagannath*. Amongst others may be mentioned the *Agneswar*, *Trilochaneswar*, *Akhandaleswar*, *Baranath Kali* and *Ganesh* temples. Structurally all the temples are in good order, but their interiors are filthy.

*Tutulmul Bridge.*—This is interesting and what remains is still in use, but part of it has been destroyed (vandalism) to make way for a canal distributary with a new iron bridge over it. The bridge is of Hindu construction and its remains deserve care. Jungle should not be allowed to grow on or near it as it does at present.

## Puri District.

**Bhubaneswar.**—All the most important temples in and near this village have several times been described in reports of this circle and in other works. My object in visiting the place was only for inspection purposes, to see that the temples are kept properly in order, and to inspect certain works, which have been in progress, notably the dismantling and rebuilding of the *Jagamohan* of the *Yamesvara* temple. A Conservation Note has been framed, in which numbers of small items for the general improvement (fencing and the like) and stability of the temples have been entered. Protection under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of certain monuments, which are not already protected, has been recommended. The buildings which are on the Public Works Department's books are, as a whole, very well looked after, but some which are not yet, but which I hope soon will be, on that department's books, are untidy, jungly and in some cases dilapidated. The *Parvati* temple in the *Lingaraj* group requires repairs, and it is hoped that the fact will be brought to the notice of the committee in charge of the *Lingaraj*, and that they will attend to it.

**Khandagiri.**—*Khandagiri and Udayagiri Caves.*—At these caves little in the way of structural conservation work is required, but the destruction of jungle is most urgently needed. By jungle being allowed to grow in fissures in the rocks, as it is now doing, in a few years irreparable damage may be caused to the caves, which are certainly among the most ancient and important on the east side of India. I have prepared a note in which the matter has been dealt with. A number of stone piers have been erected at different times to support the roofs of the caves. Some are well built and serve their purpose admirably, but others are just put together anyhow, and in some instances do not even touch the roofs and are worse than useless. In the *Rani Gumpha* they are particularly bad. I hope that these latter will shortly be removed and proper ones erected in their places.

**Konarak.**—*Black Pagoda Temple.*—A good deal of work has been in progress here during the past few years. The buildings are now in very fair condition, and no large works are required in connection with them. It is now time, however, to tidy the place up, to do more levelling, to collect together blocks of stone, which are lying all over the place, and to dig away more sand. Amongst works which have lately been in progress may be mentioned :—

(*i*) The removal of sand from the south-east corner of the compound, which has caused the foundation walls of the old kitchens to come to light.

(*ii*) The planting of more trees to the south-west of the temple compound.

(*iii*) Repairs to the walls around the *Vedi* chamber, which were in a dangerous condition.

(*iv*) Securing the upper parts of the broken walls of the *Nat-Mandir* and the *Mayadevi* temple.

(*v*) The erection of a stone shed for the storage of the many loose sculptures scattered about the compound for housing and the large *Navagraha* stone, which had been removed about ¼ mile from the temple with the intention of taking it to Calcutta.

I would like to add my appreciation of the good work and care that has been taken in the execution of all works in connection with the conservation of the Konarak monuments. The works have been by no means always easy or straight-forward, and I consider that all officers and hands are to be congratulated on the manner in which they have carried out their respective duties.

**Puri.**—Having been asked by the Chief Secretary to advise on the buildings at the *Gundicha Bari* temple, *Jaggannath's* summer residence, I inspected the place in accordance with his wishes. The buildings and surrounding walls with certain exceptions are comparatively modern, and a lot of restoration has lately been in progress. They are constructed of stone, which in some instances is plastered and in all cases white-washed. Architecturally the structures are not of much interest. Works had been commenced on a new gateway, but had been stopped by the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as, to all appearances, the structure was going to be entirely out of keeping with the other buildings and gateways. It has now been advised that the laterite structure in course of erection should be demolished, and that a stone gateway in a similar Orissan style to the other gateways should be built. The manager has had designs and estimates for such a gateway prepared. In a letter the Commissioner of the Division describes several terrible eyesores, which he saw on a previous visit, such as white-washing some fine black stone columns in the dancing hall, but most of these had been removed or remedied before I saw the place.

## Shahabad District.

**Sassaram.**—*Sher Shah's Tomb.*—The tomb is in excellent repair and calls for no Conservation work. During the year under review the very greatest improvement to the causeway, which leads from the mainland to the island on which the mausoleum is built, has been effected. Originally this causeway must have been of considerable height, but having collapsed or being otherwise destroyed, an ordinary earth embankment was substituted. The approaches from this embankment up to the tomb and up to the gateway at the land end were of the most *kaccha* description. At the tomb end one had to enter through a doorway about 2′ 6″ wide and mount a very steep flight of steps, and the gateway end was no better. It was decided that such an approach was very unworthy of this imposing monument. A design was therefore prepared, which, without necessitating the removal of a single original stone and with very little new work, provided for a good flight of wide steps at both ends of the causeway. The work is now completed and, in my opinion, is most satisfactory.

*Hasan Sur Shah's Tomb.*—During the year under review another great improvement has been effected at Sassaram, namely the removal of all the huts numbering about one hundred which abutted on the compound wall of *Hasan Sur Shah's Mausoleum*. On the south, east, and half of the north sides, mud huts had been built right up against the walls. In many places they had been erected on the plinth, which is a platform about 10 feet wide, and in some instances mud had been put on the top of the wall. In one case the owner of a hut had included one of the corner towers of the wall with his house. Everything has now been demolished and the compound wall is being repaired. The large gateways, which, before the buildings were removed. were invisible until one suddenly came upon them round the corner of a hut, are now exposed to view, as are also the corner towers. There is now a wide open space nearly all round the tomb and this, besides greatly improving the appearance of the tomb and its surroundings, is also a benefit to the town itself, by doing away with several mean and narrow streets.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

### Akola District.

**Narnala Forts.**—Three forts, of which the names are *Jafarabad* on the east, *Narnala* in the centre, and *Teliagarh* on the west, together make up one long series of fortifications, which in circumference extend to some 25 miles. The forts are situated on the range of hills about 10 miles north of Akot. It would be interesting if an entire survey of all the fortifications and remains of the many buildings as they exist at the present day could be made. Most of the structures within the forts are now irreparably ruined—only the *Ambar Khana*, which is used as an inspection bungalow, and a small mosque close to it are worthy of any particular notice. There are a number of gateways, the principal ones being known as the *Mahakali*, *Shahnur*, *Mandha*, *Akot*, *Delhi* and *Sirpur*. Within the fort are three large iron cannon, which have been set on stone pedestals. Recommendations for the conservation of the chief features of the fort have been made.

### Amraoti District.

**Amner.**—*Tomb of Lal Khan.*—Amner is situated in the north-west corner of the district in the Morsi Tahsil. There are remains of several buildings, but the only one of any interest at all is the *Makhara* of *Lal Khan Pathan*. The building is dated in a Persian inscription on a stone on the right of the eastern entrance *Hijri* 1100. It is a simple square structure, constructed of brick and stone in mortar and stucco, with a large central dome and four small turrets at the corners. There are three entrances on the north, south and east, but the two former have been partly blocked with rubble-work to keep animals from entering. Within is a tomb of the ordinary type, built of one large reddish coloured stone profusely carved with writings from the *Koran*. A small stone tank is situated in front and the whole is surrounded by a mud wall. The building is used for worship and constructionally is in fair condition.

### Bilaspur District.

**Adbhar.**—*Ancient temple.*—Actually very little exists now, only two doorways, one the main entrance and the other the doorway of the shrine, and a number of large carved and uncarved blocks of stone. What exists, however, is eminently worthy of preservation as it is of very early date. A mud hut, used as a temple, has been built round four stone piers situated in the midst of the ruins ; it enshrines an image of *Devi* covered with vermilion, and a Jain figure. It would be a great improvement if this hut could be removed altogether and another site provided for the shrine. A fence has lately been put round the remains, but owing to the *kaccha* manner in which it has been erected, it is already falling into disrepair. Judging from the style of what remains of this temple, which appears to have been fairly plain with not a great deal of sculptured work, I would assign its date of construction to not later than the 8th century.

**Janjgir.**—The two temples at Janjgir have been described several times before, so there is no necessity to do so again. They are now both in very good preservation and only a few very minor works, which have been noted, are required.

**Kharod.**—Reference may be made in respect to the two extremely ancient brick temples—one of which is called the *Savari* and the other the *Lakshmaneswara* temple, to the Superintendent, Western Circle's Report for the year ending the 30th June 1904, page 31. Some repairs to the brick temples were undertaken in 1905 or 1906 and when visited by the Officiating Superintendent of the Eastern Circle in 1907, the works had been so badly done that he

appears to have been so dissatisfied that he recommended that the temples should be entirely left alone, to avoid similar occurrences in the future. It, however, being the duty of the Archæological Department, in my opinion, to advise on the conservation of monuments, and not to let them go to pieces for fear of bad work being done, I have prepared a Conservation Note, in which I have recommended various works and tried to explain clearly what should or should not be done with regard to the temples. The *Lakshmanesvara* temple is to all intents and purposes a modern building. Probably the core is ancient, but it has been so restored that it is now past recognition as an ancient building. Only a column or two, a bit of sculpture near the shrine entrance, and two ancient inscriptions in the *Mandapa* have escaped the plaster.

**Seorinarayan.**—Like the *Lakshmanesvara* temple at Kharod, the large *Seorinarayan* temple has been entirely restored and is likewise in use. The ruined brick temple called the *Kesavanarayan* in the same compound, however, deserves some attention. More than half the *Sikhara* has fallen and the remainder is not particularly important, but the interior of the shrine, which in this case is domed and does not go right up in the form of a pyramid as in the Kharod temples, and the sculptured entrance, are of more than passing interest. Suggestions have been made as to its conservation.

**Pali.**—The interesting old temple at Pali is now in a thoroughly secure condition and no more works in connection with its security are required. In the course of repairs two small windows in the angle walls of the *Mandapa* facing south-west and north-west have been blocked up. Failing to see any real object in blocking them up, I have advised that they shall be reopened. Another mistake, which occurred during the conservation, was the erection of two masonry piers with a cement wash over them on either side of the window on the south side. They were intended to give support to a few projecting stones, the use for which I am uncertain about, but they may have been part of a balcony. Ten times more material was used than was necessary and the actual stones to be supported were entirely hidden away. The piers were terrible eyesores. However, they no longer exist, as I pulled them down myself, and have made recommendations for the proper support of the projecting stones. More than appears from photographs was pulled down during the repairs, and a lot of bad pointing is noticeable.

**Ratanpur.**—Considering its historical associations, Ratanpur is a most disappointing place. Not a single building of any real antiquity is now in existence. One meets with much old material built into comparatively modern structures or lying about indiscriminately, but there is nothing belonging to the times of the early *Haihaya* Rajas worth preserving. A small temple known as the *Kanthi Dewal* temple is of interest, but of no great antiquity. The *Mahamaya* temple may possibly be fairly old, but it is plastered and white-washed all over and is of little interest. Two inscriptions are built into its walls.

Recommendations have been made for the preservation of the two half-ruined gateways of the fort, into the wall of one of which some old sculptures have been built. The *Ramtikli* temple on a hill seems to be of fairly recent date.

**Tuman.**—*Ruined temple.*—Tuman is said to have been the first stronghold of the *Haihaya* Kings of Ratanpur before they removed their capital to that place. This is amply born out by the remains of an extremely ancient temple and mounds of sculptured and unsculptured stones, all within an area of about 200 square yards. About a mile distant on the bank of a river is another heap of stones. A palace is said to have stood there, but the river has taken the greater part of it away. The temple is unfortunately past repair. With the exception of the jambs and lintel of the doorway the temple is devoid of any figural sculpture, though it possesses beautiful work in geometrical designs. Now the temple is a complete ruin, only the doorway, some of the interior, and a bit of the south and east facing being in position. It has been recommended that the site shall be completely cleared of jungle and that a fence shall be set around it; no attempt at conservation appears to be advisable.

**Kosgain Fort.**—This fort probably belonged to one of the many semi-independent chiefs under the later Rajas of Ratanpur. It is not of much architectural interest. The remains of only two buildings exist now, the *baradwari* and the *topkhana*, which are both in a ruinous condition. There are practically no fortifications or walls, the fortress apparently relying on nature for its security, high precipices surrounding it on all sides. The *baradwari* is only a small wicket gate, four feet wide, situated at the top of a narrow and steep pathway cut through the rock. On the left of the gate was a small low guard-room, the roof of which was supported on columns, only four of which now remain in position. The *topkhana* is a small chamber with no roof with a few loop-holes in the walls. It is entered by a narrow doorway with a pointed arch. On the top of the hill is a modern unroofed shrine. There is a second entrance to the fort also by a steep passage cut through the rock.

**Laphagarh Fort.**—This fort is situated in the Lapha *zamindari* about 45 miles from Bilaspur. Its date is probably about the same as that of the fort at Kosgain (late 16th century). Like the Kosgain fort it also, in all probability, was held by a chief under the Ratanpur Rajas. With the exception of a small stone temple, in which an image of *Devi* is enshrined, very little of any importance remains. The fort is entered through two small gateways of Hindu design, now much ruined and not worth repairing. There are also two other gateways and some walling in much the same state of disrepair. The temple is in fair condition, but a few suggestions for its proper conservation have been made.

## Buldana District.

Buldana District was visited by me, with the object of inspecting the ancient monuments which are repaired by the Public Works Department. They have all, with the exception of the monuments at Sindkhed, been described by Mr. Cousens in the Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of Western India for the year ending 30th June 1902. The mosque at Rohinkheda and the two temples at Kothali were not visited this year as they were inspected and reported on in the Annual Report of this Circle for the year 1912-13. There is little to report concerning the monuments inspected. Some are well looked after, others moderately so, the extent to which they are cared for seemingly depends on what Sub-overseer's section they are situated in. The following were visited :—

**Deulgaon Raj.**—*Moti Samad.*—In fair order.

**Dhotra.**—*One moderately preserved temple and two ruined temples.*—Jungle was cleared from the two latter some years ago, but they have since been forgotten.

**Mehkar Dharamsala.**—In very good order.

**Fatehkelda Mosque.**—Very fair order.

**Lonor.**—*Daitya Sudana temple.*—In very good order. But the following which have been repaired, have been forgotten and are no longer looked after—*a Dharamsal* , *a Khunda* and all the temples situated round the lake in the valley. The attention of Government has been drawn to this fact.

**Sakegaon Temple.**—In good order.

**Satgaon Temple.**—In very fair order.

**Sindkhed.**—*Mahadeva temple.*—This building is Muhammadan in style and not at all an ordinary design for a temple. It is constructed of the same bad stone, of which most of the ancient structures in Berar are built—a stone which decays and becomes like hard dry earth. The temple measures 52 feet square and has three entrances, on the north, south and east. The shrine is in the centre of the building with a cloister all round. It is roofed with small domes and vaults in a similar manner to the mosques at Fatehkelda and Rohinkheda. Outside the walls are adorned with arches and various Muhammadan designs and are topped with a parapet and *Chajja* supported on brackets.

**Stone bund of large tank.**—This is a high wall or dam about 150 yards long, which closes the outlet of a stream and forms a large reservoir for irrigation purposes. Besides being useful it is of some architectural interest also. It is repaired and a *chaukidar* to attend to the shrine is paid from funds given for archæological purposes, but the profits (some Rs. 300 last year) are credited to the Irrigation Department.

## Chanda District.

**Chanda Fort.**—Measuring somewhat over six miles in circumference, the fortified wall surrounding the city of Chanda is in good repair for quite $\frac{16}{20}$ths of its length. It was built by the Gonds about the middle of the 15th century, and in later years was repaired and a few additions made by the Mahrattas. In design it is quite simple and apparently solid, though as a matter of fact it is only constructed of rubble-in-mud with a thin veneer (9 inches to one foot) of dressed masonry on the outside. A battlemented cresting, well loopholed, surmounts the wall, and within runs a wide rampart. The walls are some 10 feet in thickness and vary in height from 15 to 25 or 30 feet. The fort is the largest and best preserved example of Gond fortification now existing in the Central Provinces. There are four big gateways, in which the old wooden gates thickly studded with iron spikes still remain, and five *khirkee* or small gates, and at nearly every corner and angle of the wall is a bastion. In planning the wall no special design appears to have been adopted as it is extraordinarily irregular on plan. The only other buildings of the Gond era within the walls, which are worth noting, are eight tombs of Gond Rajas, enclosed within a special compound, and the old *killadar* of Chanda's residence which is now used as the Jail.

The walls still have their use. Besides keeping back to a certain extent the flood waters of the Erai river and Jhorpet *nala* (which flow near the west and east walls, respectively, and join near the south), though these rivers have occasionally such a tremendous flood that the water tops the walls, they also help to preserve the *octroi* which is taken at the gates by the municipality.

In a Conservation Note I have made recommendations for repairs to this interesting old wall. In the past some Rs. 25,000 have been expended and I suppose another Rs. 10,000 will be required to do the works suggested. The attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the walls are of great utility to the municipality, as, besides putting some of the guard-rooms in the gateways to use as *octroi* offices, if they were permitted to decay, considerable difficulty would be experienced by that body in collecting the *octroi* tax. In some places I noticed, that where portions of the wall have collapsed, thorny *babul* branches have been put to prevent entrance passages being made. The chief cause of damage to the walls and bastions is not so much the weight of the flood waters of the two rivers above referred to, as the percolation of water into their interiors. The walls have been constructed in two parts—(*i*) the outer part, on which the battlements stand, which is built of rubble-in-mud with dressed stone in mortar on the outside and coursed stone-in-mud on the inside, and (*ii*) the rampart wall, built against the former; it is also constructed of rubble-in-mud with dressed stone on the inside and random stone paving on the top. Water gets in either between these two walls or through places where paving stones are missing or between where the paving has sunk and the outer dressed stone, and either causes the mud to swell or has to force its way outwards and thus splits the face of the wall and causes collapse. Had the walls been provided with weep-holes to permit of the water finding its way out, very little damage from this cause would have occurred. The bastions have collapsed for the same reason, water having got in through cracks in the floor or where the paving has come away from the wall. To preserve the wall properly this percolation of water must be stopped, and to do this sunk floors of bastions and ramparts must be raised, filled in and relayed. All cracks must be

filled, missing paving replaced, and where walls appear weak, weep-holes provided.

I inspected all the worst parts of the walls. I have not recommended their restoration but conservation. Where stretches of wall have collapsed it has been recommended that they should be rebuilt up only a few feet in order to preserve the continuity of the wall as a whole. Where the outsides of bastions have fallen measures have been recommended for retaining what is left and preventing further falls.

## Nagpur District.

**Ghogra.**—*Mahadeva Temple.*—Situated in Government forest on a hill about 1½ miles from either Ghogra or Khapa villages in the Katol Tahsil, this temple is of fairly early construction. In style it is after the *Hemadpanthi* type and is entirely free from any sculptural ornament, being almost purely plain. It faces east and consists of a *mandapa*, open only on the front, the roof of which is supported on four piers, 10 wall pilasters and two dwarf piers which stand on the dwarf wall on the east side, and a small shrine. The building is constructed of dressed stone without mortar-veneers to a rubble-cored walling. The exterior of the building, with the exception of the front, is sadly ruined, the outside facing stone having for the greater part collapsed and thus caused the rubble-coring to fall out. The interior is in most respects entirely preserved. A few conservation works have been recommended and when completed this structure should require little further attention.

## Nimar District.

**Burhanpur.**—There is little new to add concerning the ancient Muhammadan buildings in this town. All that are conserved by Government are in a very fair state of preservation, with the exception of *Nadir Shah's tomb*, for repairs to which an estimate amounting to Rs 3,709 has been prepared, but from lack of funds works have not yet started. The *Churiwallan ki masjid* I am beginning to think is a hopeless case. It is only preserved for sake of some fine carved wood-work within it, but this wood-work is going from bad to worse, and now hardly seems worth keeping. If the owners had agreed, when it was first suggested, to permit the carvings to be removed many of the finer bits might then have been saved; but even since I first saw them they have rapidly deteriorated and now much of the carving has become entirely obliterated having rotted, been eaten or dropped off and lost.

*Bibi Sahib's mosque*—Repairs to this mosque have been in progress during the year and I made my inspection before their completion. I am afraid I cannot state that the work done is entirely satisfactory. Neither the instructions in my Conservation Note nor the items provided for in the estimate have been followed properly. For instance, it was laid down in the Conservation Note that the small piers to be erected to support the springing stones of the dome were to be of stone. Stone was provided for in the estimate, but the piers have been built of brick. It was also stated in the conservation note that no mortar should be smeared about on the face of stone-work as it is of no use on the outside of a stone, and again in the estimate I inserted a remark that nothing but the domes should be plastered. However, these new piers together with the old solid stone piers, against which they are built, have been entirely covered with cement plaster and their present appearance is past description. These are not all the mistakes, but suffice to show the way works have been done almost entirely regardless of instructions. The bad works referred to will, of course, have to be done again. In getting off the cement plaster the ancient stone columns will probably be chipped and much extra expenditure, which could have been avoided had instructions been followed, will ensue.

## Raipur District.

**Rajim.**—The principal temples of archæological interest are the group known as the *Rajiva Lochana* temples and the *Ramachandra* temple. They are privately owned, in use and structurally fairly well looked after. But white-washing is indulged in to an excessive extent, and, although some of the finer pieces of sculpture are not now white-washed in their entirey, sufficient care is not taken to prevent the beautiful sculptures from being splashed with white-wash, oiled and in some instances smeared with vermillion. The protection of these temples under the Ancient Monuments Act has been recommended. The people in charge of the temples seem willing and anxious to please, but they told me that they had received so many contrary orders about white-washing, etc., from successive Deputy Commissioners that they did not know what or what not to do. The temples are described and the dates of their construction fully discussed by Mr. Cousens in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Western Circle for the year ending 30th June 1904.

J. F. BLAKISTON.

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| 167 | Muir Central College, Allahabad ... | 1 |
| 168 | Panini Office, Allahabad ... | 1 |
| 169 | Public Library, Allahabad ... | 1 |
| 170 | Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad. | 1 |
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| 172 | Carmichael Library, Benares ... | 1 |
| 173 | Central Hindu College, Benares ... | 1 |
| 174 | Queen's College, Benares ... | 1 |
| 175 | Sanskrit College, Benares ... | 1 |
| 176 | Christ's Church College, Cawnpore ... | 1 |
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| 178 | Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow. | 1 |
| 179 | Public Library, Lucknow ... | 1 |
| 180 | Lyall Library, Meerut ... ... | 1 |
| 181 | Archæological Museum, Muttra ... | 1 |
| 182 | Thomson College, Roorkee ... | 1 |
| 183 | Fyzabad Museum ... ... | 1 |
| | (*b*) *Officials.* | |
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| 185 | Executive Engineer, Agra ... | 1 |
| 186 | Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra. | 1 |
| 187 | The Honorary Librarian, Public Library, Lucknow. | 1 |
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| | (*c*) *Private individuals.* | |
| 188* | Venis, Dr. A., C.I.E., Principal, Queen's College, Benares. | 1 |
| 189* | Burn, Hon'ble Mr. R., Chief Secretary to the Government, United Provinces. | 1 |
| 190 | Vost, Lt.-Col. W., I.M.S. ... | 1 |
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| 199 | Museum Library, Lahore ... | 1 |
| 200 | Punjab Historical Society, Lahore ... | 1 |
| 201 | Punjab Public Library, Lahore ... | 1 |
| 202† | Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore. | 1 |
| 203 | University Library, Lahore ... | 1 |
| | (*b*) *Officials.* | |
| 204 | Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore. | 1 |
| 204A* | Mr. G. R. Kaye, Curator, Bureau of Education, Simla. | 1 |
| | Delhi. | |
| 205† | Chief Commissioner, Delhi ... | 1 |
| 206 | Museum, Delhi ... ... | 1 |
| 207 | Public Library, Delhi ... ... | 1 |
| 208 | St. Stephen's College, Delhi ... | 1 |
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| | North-West Frontier Province. | |
| 209 | Peshawar Museum, Peshawar ... | 1 |
| 210* | Secretariat Library, Peshawar ... | 1 |
| 211 | Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar. | 1 |
| | Burma. | |
| 212 | Myanma Awba Club, Kyaiklat, Pyapon district. | 1 |
| 213 | Mandalay Public Library, Mandalay | 1 |
| 214 | Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay. | 1 |
| 215 | Buddhist Library, Nathinggyaung, Bassein district. | 1 |
| 216 | Buddhist Propaganda Society, Pegu | 1 |
| 217 | Young Men's Buddhist Association, Pegu. | 1 |
| 218 | Baptist College, Rangoon ... | 1 |
| 219 | Bernard Free Library, Rangoon ... | 1 |
| 220 | Burma Research Society, Rangoon ... | 1 |
| 221 | Cedi Yengana Association Library, Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon. | 1 |
| 222 | Phayre Museum, Rangoon ... | 1 |
| 223 | Rangoon College, Rangoon ... | 1 |
| 224 | Rangoon Literary Society, Rangoon | 1 |
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| 226 | Soolay Pagoda Library, Rangoon ... | 1 |
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| 228 | Trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon. | 1 |
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| | Assam. | |
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| 231 | Cotton College, Gauhati ... | 1 |
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| 234† | Secretariat Library, Shillong ... | 1 |
| 235 | Victoria Jubilee Library, Tezpur ... | |
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| 236 | Public Library of Amraoti Town ... | 1 |
| 237 | High School Committee, Balaghat ... | 1 |
| 238 | Government College, Jubbulpore ... | 1 |
| 239 | Training College, Jubbulpore ... | 1 |
| 240 | Jagannath High School, Mandla ... | 1 |
| 241 | Hislop College, Nagpur ... | 1 |
| 242 | Morris College, Nagpur ... | 1 |
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| 244† | Secretariat Library, Nagpur ... | 1 |
| 245 | Victoria Technical Institute Library, Nagpur. | 1 |
| 246 | Public Library, Saugor ... | 1 |
| 247 | Victoria Library, Seoni ... | 1 |
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| 248* | Pandit Hira Lal, Rai Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur. | 1 |
| | Coorg. | |
| 249† | The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore. | 1 |
| | Native States. | |
| | *Mysore.* | |
| 250 | Archæological Superintendent, Mysore. | 1 |
| 251 | Central College, Bangalore ... | 1 |
| 252 | His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | 1 |
| 253 | Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. | 1 |
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| 254 | Maharaja's College, Mysore ... | 1 |
| 255* | Narasimhachari, Mr. R. M. A., Officer-in-charge of Archæological Researches, Mysore. | 1 |
| 255A | Mr. A. Rea, C/o General Post Office, Bangalore. | 1 |
| | Hyderabad. | |
| 256 | His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad. | 1 |
| 257 | The Resident's Library, Hyderabad | 1 |
| 258 | The Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government, General (Archy. and Education) Department, Hyderabad. | 1 |
| 259 | The Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government, Public Works Department, Hyderabad. | 1 |
| 260 | The Director of Public Instruction, His Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad. | 1 |
| 261 | The Superintendent of Archæology, His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad. | 1 |
| 262 | The Librarian, the Nizam's State Library, Hyderabad. | 1 |
| 263 | The Librarian, the Nizam's College Library, Hyderabad. | 1 |
| | Central India. | |
| 264 | The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar. | 1 |
| 265 | Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore. | 1 |
| 266 | Public Works Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Centra India | 1 |
| 267 | Rajkumar College, Indore ... | 1 |
| 268 | College Library, Ajmer ... | 1 |
| 269 | Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer. | 1 |
| 270 | Rajputana Museum, Ajmer ... | 1 |
| 271 | Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.S.I., Jaipur. | 1 |
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| 272 | Library of the Resident at Baroda ... | 1 |
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| 274 | Baroda Museum, Baroda ... | 1 |
| | Kathiawar. | |
| 275 | Sir Bhagwatsingji Library, Gondal (Kathiawar). | 1 |
| 276 | Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot. | 1 |
| | Travancore. | |
| 277 | His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. | 1 |
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| | Gwalior. | |
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| | Chamba. | |
| 281 | Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba ... | 1 |
| 282 | The Hindustan Review, Allahabad... | 1 |
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| 285 | The Advocate of India, Bombay ... | 1 |
| 286 | The Bombay Gazette, Bombay ... | 1 |
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| 294 | The Indian Daily News, Calcutta .. | 1 | 302 | The Madras Times, Mount Road, Madras. | 1 |
| 295 | The Statesman, 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta. | 1 | 303 | The Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon ... | 1 |
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